# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## TILTON-BEECHER.

### The Brooklyn Scandal Case.

### Cross-Examination of Tilton Commenced.

### Extracts from Letters from Mrs. Tilton Before the Separation.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

The heavy rain storm to-day did not prevent the usual crowd attending the Brooklyn City Court, where the Tilton-Beecher trial is in progress. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Tubbs, and Mrs. Shearman were present. Promptly at the appointed hour the Court was formally opened, and Mr. Tilton continued his story. He said: I first heard of the promised council of the church, I think, in the early part of November, 1873, from Mr. Beecher in Mr. Moulton's house; he told me trouble had arisen out of my speech in the church and the publishing of the card by Halliday in the newspapers; he told me certain papers had been sent him in relation to the Church Council; he said that councils were

**Dangerous Things,**

and that no person could tell where they would end; he also said to me: "Theodore, this will all end well if you will not give any information to Dr. Storrs or act against me;" we had a consultation subsequent to this in the street; one night Beecher made a speech in Plymouth church relating to Dr. Storrs; Mr. Moulton was present at both me and said that his church was going to stand alone, and not unite with the other two churches in the council.

**The Bacon Letter**

was published in June, 1874, but I never met Mr. Beecher since the publication of the Bacon letter. I had a conversation with Beecher in Moulton's library in April, 1874, about the charges, in which I was called a knave and dog. I told Beecher he must reply to these charges; he made no reply to this whatever; Mr. Shearman was there present and made an apology for having insulted Mrs. Tilton in public; when Beecher left, Shearman remained behind; Beecher was summoned by telegraph to Moulton's house; this was the last interview I had with Beecher to the best of my recollection; [letter produced;] this was written by me and sent to Beecher May 2, 1874.

The letter was read and placed in evidence. It refuted to his refusal to accept a sum of money from Beecher to proceed with his family to Europe and remain for a number of years.

A letter dated May 4, 1874, was also read by ex-Judge Fullerton, addressed to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Halliday and Mr. Shearman, informing them of a statement made by Dr. Bacon after the adjournment of the church council, and asking that he (Tilton) should be summoned before the Examining Committee to answer the charges of

**Slandering the Pastor.**

The witness continued: In the early part of July, 1873, I received notice of the appointment of the committee to wait upon me with regard to the scandal.

Mr. Fullerton here read the correspondence calling for an investigation of the charges by a church committee.

Witness resuming: I saw the letter calling for a committee on the night before it was published, in the hands of Mrs. Cleveland, my wife was then with me, but she left the house after my return from the West in 1867. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton made an arrangement for sending her to school some time in January, 1871. Mr. Beecher from first to last never denied his criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. Whenever he spoke of it he always said she was not the person to blame. Bessie Turner's age, I think, was about fifteen or sixteen when she left us in 1871. There is not a word of truth in the statement that I carried her from her bed to mine. No improper conduct was ever exhibited by me towards her. [Shown a paper.] I think I showed this report and another to General Tracy. I put both of them in the hands of Mrs. Moulton. I prepared this one at the suggestion of General Tracy. At the time I showed this report I heard Mrs. Tilton had been before the committee, and General Tracy told me of the evidence given before them. General Tracy told me I had

**Nothing to Fear from Mrs. Tilton's Testimony;**

that when she appeared before the committee she denied everything, or that there was any foundation for it, and General Tracy, while talking this narration, wept and told me that "if I co-operated in this it would be a success." I told him I would like him to explain the method of procedure before the committee. He stated they would summon them they pleased, and the witnesses could give what information they pleased, and on this the committee would report. I told him that I would be ready for any report which would not injure Elizabeth. He told me I might make a report which would not injure Beecher in his standing in the pulpit. In accordance with this I prepared

**Two Reports—**

a short one and a long one. I presented both to Moulton, and said I would be pleased with either. Mrs. Tilton was best pleased with the long one.

Mr. Fullerton said he would like to put in evidence at a later period with regard to some correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in 1870, and if this was agreed to, his direct examination of witness was not concluded.

Mr. Evarts objected to this being put in at a later stage, and said it should be introduced.

Mr. Beach said they did not wish to introduce all the correspondence, but desired an opportunity to search for papers required.

Mr. Fullerton promised to have the correspondence ready by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Evarts said he did not propose to examine this witness until the other side had put in all their testimony.

Judge Neilson asked the counsel for the prosecution if they could not place another witness on the stand to occupy the remainder of the day, or else find those letters if the usual recess was taken immediately.

Mr. Beach said the latter course was impossible, as they had over two hundred or three hundred letters to examine to find the dozen that were required, but suggested that if the Court allowed them an hour and a half time they would be able to produce the letters and have them examined and identified, one by one. To this the Court agreed, and a recess was taken.

After the recess Tilton resumed his place on the stand, and continued: I went away some time in October or November, on my lecturing tours, and generally returned in February and March. During those absences I corresponded with my wife every day almost, and she wrote to me as frequently. [Handed letters.] These are

**Some of the Letters**

written to me by my wife during my absence in 1867.

Mr. Fullerton offered the letters in evidence, and read them.

One of them began: "My precious husband," and referred to the manner in which he reproved her, and the sweet way in which he spoke of her, asking him not to expose himself by long rides on the railroad cars, as she could not bear to have him risk his precious life. The letter was signed "Elizabeth."

Another letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, dated 9th of January, 1861, was also read, full of the most tender and loving terms towards him. Another referred to a letter from him about a lecture he was delivering, and telling him how much she and the children thought of it. The children and she were happy, she said, in their house. She admonished him to pray that God would protect their love.

Another letter was dated February 12th, 1867, referring to the happiness when their lives were united again, counseling him to break free from the *Independent*, and start a new paper of his own.

The witness identified the letters written him in 1868 by his wife. One was dated January 18, 1868, stating that she learned to love him by loving Jesus. Her waking thoughts and her dreams were of him, and she hoped God would sustain him.

Another letter was dated February 4th, 1868, telling him that her credit as a financier depended on the manner in which she expended the funds committed to her. A third was written on February 13, 1868, imploring blessings on him, and acknowledging the receipt of his letter. A fourth, on March 6th, 1868, told him she watched the calendar to reckon the time he should return. She counted on seeing him in a fortnight, and asked him not to disappoint her. "I love you utterly, solemnly, and truly," concluded the letter.

A fifth letter was dated January 26, 1869, in which she expressed grief at not being able to mail a line to him on the previous day.

Witness was then shown some letters which he indentified as having written to his wife during his absence. The first was dated February 9th, 1868, telling her he dreamt of her, and how much he wished to see her every day. Her purity and devotion filled his heart. He regarded the last evening he spent with her as the most memorable in his life. No more grovelling in the dust, but he was a man among men, owing to her prayers and influence. Her thoughts, wishes, and words acted on him like magic. Her letters were the dearest he ever had, and were royal in their love.

The second was dated February 27, 1868. Her letters had put him in a heat; a bundle of them came together. How he would like to be at home to-day or have her here.

The third letter was written January 27, 1870, and referred to his lecture in the Academy of Music in Pittsburgh before a crowded house. His last week's earnings were sent to Moulton to pay for the share of the *Union* he had purchased.

A fourth letter was from Springfield, Ohio, January 16, 1870. It told her that what she had said in her letter about financiering had determined him to make her his banker.

A fifth letter was written from Des Moines, Iowa, January 30, 1870. He felt like a sailor tempest-tossed, and would not be at rest until he reached his home.

The witness continued: Mrs. Tilton had all the money I had, as I sent her all my salary. My letters were usually sent after me when I was detained or delayed in trains, and they would sometimes reach me in bundles. I furnished no money to pay Bessie Turner's expenses when she was at school.

**Tilton's Cross-Examination.**

In reply to Mr. Evarts' questions, Tilton said: From the time I was married, until the time my wife left me, there was no separation of home between us except by my engagements, and one in December, 1870, when my wife went to her mother's for several days. Just preceding this 11th of July when my wife left me, I left the house with the intent of separating. On the night she had united with Mr. Tracy I left, I left for the purpose of separating from her. I came back on the night of her appearance before the committee and her announcement that the committee was in existence.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that date to be the 6th of July.

Witness—I was at home when Mrs. Tilton came to the house that night; it was about 10 o'clock. I left her and the house about one hour afterward with the purpose of leaving. I returned the next morning to see General Tracy, who gave me such an account of her appearing before the committee that I went to see her. I returned to the house the next day. I remained with my wife thereafter as before. My impression is that I returned the next afternoon. Mrs. Tilton left my house on the 11th, I should think about six o'clock in the morning, possibly a little later. She woke me up and bade me

**Good Bye,**

and said she was going to Mrs. Ovington's. I went down there and took breakfast with the family. So far as I have heard, she has been there and at other places, but I don't know that that was her residence. I have heard of her being in Connecticut and in New Jersey. I don't understand that her residence is at Mr. Ovington's. I understand it is at my house. [Sensation.] I have never heard of her residing at any other place but Mrs. Ovington's. When I said I was about thirty-nine, I meant what I said. I was born October 2, 1835. At the time of my marriage I was connected with the New York *Observer*, and my wife resided at 48 Livingston street with her mother, who was then a widow, and had no employment other than as a member of that household. I was married when I was twenty. Mrs. Tilton was one or two years older. I became acquainted with her when she was ten years of age. We were familiar with each other, but I was more familiar with her brother, who was my schoolmate. My attentions to her began when I was sixteen years of age, so I was well acquainted with her when I married. Up to the time that she left me our intercourse was as close and intimate as is possible in human affairs. I think my wife has more than common brain—I was about to say that she had more than an ordinary education.

**She was educated at Packer Institute.**

Regarding literature, &c., she was always fond of books; was a constant reader, and fond of poetry, art and music. Her opportunities during her married life were many. People of position and cultivation visited our house. She was of a kindly nature and charitable disposition. My career was that of a journalist and public speaker. My wife participated in my labors, acting as an amanuensis for me. She knew all my thoughts, and in earlier years I knew all her thoughts. Her domestic affairs absorbed her time and attention. She was a very liberal, good-hearted and lovely woman. We were both members of Plymouth church, she joining in 1851, I in 1853. We were married in 1855. In the earlier years we entertained the same general

**Religious Convictions.**

We were both teachers in the Sabbath school. She was connected with the Bethel school of Plymouth church, having a mother's class in the same. This extended over a period of several years. She was then for a series of years, but I cannot say what years. I shouldn't like to give any dates, but it was a long period. The teaching was given on Sunday, but she gave more time by way of preparation. Occasionally some of her class would call and see her. She was very notably of an affectionate and sympathetic nature. Regarding

**Her Opinions Concerning Feminine Quality,**

I think she loves everything good and hates everything bad. I believe to-day she is a good woman. I have never blamed her, but her betrayer. I have said she was a great champion of the purity of her sex, all that is included in dignity and purity. The interest which she had in her sex was in its general elevation.

In regard to Tilton's statement that "Elizabeth was always a stickler for the honor of her sex," which Mr. Evarts read from the testimony, the witness admitted that he made that statement. I have made several statements in regard to this controversy, and have appeared before a committee. My memory of dates is rather below the average. I remember many things by pictures. I should remember this scene which I am now witnessing rather by picture than by date. A year hence I should remember it better by picture than by the date. I have not "suffered" any change of sympathetic and religious opinions between me and my wife. I should rather say I have "rejoiced" in the change.

**My Early Ideas of Religion**

were of the strongest Calvinistic stamp. During my later years the views have undergone considerable modification under Mr. Beecher's preaching. I don't accept the theory of Christ's deity—of Christ as Jhovah of the world. I abandoned the Calvinistic doctrines when I became a member of Plymouth church. This change in my opinion broke the concurrence of views between my wife and me in regard to religious views. This change produced in my wife's mind in one sense a great deal of unhappiness. She wanted me to believe as she did—wanted my views to harmonize with hers. I think she grew at last to abandon the notion of a hell. Her regret was that my professional career had not been that of a clergyman. There came a period in 1870 when my views of a clergyman changed. During the anti-slavery agitation the great opponent to our work in freeing the slave was the Church. I thought in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement that the clergy, like Erasmus of old, were cowardly. I think when any great reform starts, the last to help it are the old conservative organizations called Churches. These views were taught in Plymouth church. I believed it, and my wife believed it. We both were there taught to despise the slaveholding Christianity of that day. When I made a speech in Plymouth church at that time, Beecher came to me afterward and said: "Theodore, I'm proud of you." There was no serious political difference between me and Beecher until about 1860, when he preached a sermon declaring military emancipation to be impossible.

The Court adjourned.

## LEGISLATURES.

### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator this morning resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, by the following vote: Carpenter, 59; Cameron, 68; Hazelton, 3; J. G. Clark, 1. The result was brought about by a coalition of the Democrats with the bolting Republicans. The latter offered the Democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate: Judge Cole, Ex-Governor Lewis, General Guppey and Angus Cameron. The Democratic caucus last night nominated Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of the platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace. Mr. Cameron, the Senator elect, was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, in 1816. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, has served six years in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1867. He is a lawyer and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—The balloting for United States Senator in West Virginia resulted to-day as follows: Walker, 22; Goff, 15; Price, 15; Brannon, 13; Johnson, 8; Camden, 6; Faulkner, 4; Dennis, 2; Pendleton, 1.

### ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, February 3.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill exempting mines and manufactures from taxation for a term of seven years.

# SECOND EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Republican Congressmen Encouraged by a "Gazette" Editorial.

### The New Wisconsin Senator.

### Secretaries of Departments Before Committees.

### *Business Resumed in the House.*

**Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1875.

**"Backbone."**

The editorial, "Backbone Needed," in yesterday's GAZETTE, is regarded here as most opportune and encouraging. The House Republicans made a determined stand yesterday, and feel better for it. The Republican Senators are gaining "backbone," but need more.

**The New Wisconsin Senator.**

Hon. Angus Cameron, the new Wisconsin Senator, was an old line Whig, has been a straight Republican since the formation of the party, is a leading lawyer in Western Wisconsin, having enjoyed twenty years successful practice, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Wisconsin Legislature one term, and State Senator and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee four years, is noted for sagacity, cool judgment and Scotch sense, and for vigor in debate. He was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and is now fifty-two years old. Those here who have known Mr. Cameron intimately for twenty years past say that though elected in part by Democratic votes, he will, as heretofore, continue to act with the straight Republicans.

**Business Resumed in the House.**

Fillibustering and continuous sessions in the House have delayed important committee business, which was, however, resumed this morning.

**Secretaries of Departments Before Committees.**

The Secretary of the Navy appeared before the Appropriation Committee, and explained in detail the needs of the Navy Department.

The Secretary of War appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs

**Opposition to a Monopoly.**

Hon. D. E. Somes appeared before the House Committee on Patents on behalf of a remonstrance against an extension of the Wellman Patent Cotton Card Strippers. Manufacturers and consumers of cotton are interested in opposing this monopoly, under which large royalties have been collected for twenty-one years.

**Granger Cases.**

There are three cases upon the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, which involve the entire Granger question in the Northwest, and which were brought to test the constitutionality of the restricted State legislation against railroads. One of these cases will probably be argued early this month.

**New England Members at the Long Session.**

The New England members of the House did not, as a body, do their duty in the long session. Some of them shirked, and sought their beds. Yet, ten years ago, they were the loud and vehement demanders that the blacks of the South should be emancipated, enfranchised, and turned loose in communities the population of which embraces half a million Confederate soldiers, who fought against the Union four years, to keep these same blacks in slavery.

**Important Decision.**

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Schulenberg *et al. vs.* Harriman,—Fanan's St. Croix Land Grant—lands granted to railroad companies on condition that the road be built within a certain time, do not revert to the United States if not completed within the specified time, but remain the property of the company to whom granted until proceedings for their recovery are instituted by the Government, either through Congress or the Courts. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1875.

**Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.**

Wm. M. Tenny, now of Corning, Iowa, but in the spring of 1872 General Manager of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., was before the Ways and Means Committee, which was investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy business, and identified two checks for $50,000 each, and each drawn by the Brooklyn Trust Company May 30, 1872, on the Marine National Bank of New York, to one Hunnewell, and also recognized two certificates of deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co. to Schumacker June 3d and June 5th, 1872, for $90,000 and $60,000 respectively. The first certificate of deposit was doubtless retired by the issuance of a second certificate together with a cash payment of $30,000.

Mr. Tenny will be examined again, when the books of Jay Cooke & Co. are produced.

**The Proposed Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.**

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, had before them the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. The treaty, having but few, if any friends, was rejected without a division.

**Postal Telegraph.**

The House Committee on Judiciary today agreed to report favorably on General Butler's Postal Telegraph bill.

## FROM EUROPE.

### FRANCE.

**Assembly Proceedings.**

PARIS, February 3.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Ventavon Hautpoul-Rampont bill, Clause 3, making ministers responsible for their general policy, but holding the President responsible only in case of high treason, was passed. The clause declaring Versailles the seat of executive power was passed. The clause providing that in the event of a vacancy of the Presidency, by death or otherwise, the chambers shall assemble immediately, and the Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power *ad interim*, was passed. The amendments reported by Dufaure yesterday from the Committee of Thirty, making provision for revisions of the Constitution by both chambers assembled in Congress, was adopted. After the insertion of a proviso that Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the Constitution by an absolute majority, and during the term of President MacMahon such revision can be entered upon only at his suggestion.

M. Paris, a Monarchist, and member of the Committee of Thirty, stated that the power of revision granted the Assembly extended to the forms of government.

Consideration of the bill in detail having been completed, a motion was made that the House proceed to vote on the third reading. The motion was carried—321 yeas, 321 nays —and to-morrow was appointed for taking the final vote on passing the bill to the third reading.

The bill providing for the organization of a Senate will come before the Assembly for second reading on the 11th instant.

### SPAIN.

**Carlist Defeat.**

MADRID, February 3.—General Mariones announces the relief of Pampeluna. The Carlists in the engagement at Oteiza have been defeated.

**Papal Advice to Don Carlos.**

It is reported that the Pope has written to Don Carlos, expressing sympathy, but advising him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by Alfonso.

**A Carlist Leader Captured.**

MADRID, February 3.—General Loma has defeated and captured the Carlist leader General Agona.

### CANADA.

**A Snow Avalanche.**

QUEBEC, February 3.—To-night an avalanche of snow from Cape Diamond came crashing down on a two story wooden house occupied by a family by the name of Gibson. It completely demolished the building, burying the family, six in number, and a child, in the ruins. Up to eleven o'clock only the body of Mr. Gibson had been recovered. It is supposed that the remainder of the family are also dead.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Disturbance in Aspinwall.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—Disturbances are reported at Aspinwall in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. A man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Leader of the Liberal Party.**

LONDON, February 3.—The Marquis of Hartington was to-day elected leader of the Liberal party.

## HARRISBURG.

### A Strong Endorsement of the Free Pipe Law—The Tax on Bituminous Coal—The House Wastes Another Day on the Contempt Case—A Final Disposition of the Matter.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1875.

**SENATE.**

Petitions were presented as follows:

**The Free Pipe Line Law.**

From 15,000 citizens of Pittsburgh, 5,000 citizens of Western Pennsylvania, and a large number of citizens of Armstrong, Venango and Lancaster counties, asking for the passage of the Free Pipe Line law.

From citizens of Allegheny, Armstrong, Philadelphia, Columbia, Washington, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence and Lycoming counties, asking for the repeal of the act taxing bituminous coal.

From citizens of Lawrence county asking for the repeal of the supplement to an act relating to county treasurers passed April 15th, 1834, approved April 18, 1874.

The following bills were passed finally:

Supplementary to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

Supplementary to an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

**Notaries.**

Joseph N. McClure, of Sharon, and J. B. Epping, of Pittsburgh, were appointed by the Governor notaries public fot the term of three years.

George Bailey, Daniel Eppley and Henry T. Darlington for the term of three years, and Robert A. Lamberton for the unexpired term of George Bergner, to be trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Philadelphia Magistrate bill was adopted.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Kuhn and its substitute offered by Mr. Lusk in reference to the case of Mr. Wolfe, upon which it adjourned yesterday.

**The Contempt Case.**

The resolution of Mr. Kuhn was as follows:

*Resolved*, That in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union showing that a mis understanding arose to what really was the decision of the Speaker on the point of order; that it is inexpedient to take any further action in the case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The substitute offered by Mr. Lusk was as follows:

WHEREAS, Chas. L. Wolfe, a member of this body, by refusing to yield to the authority of the Speaker, placed himself in open contempt of this House, therefore,

*Resolved*, That he be censured for conduct unbecoming a member.

Mr. REIGHARD having the floor at adjournment was proceeding to address the House when,

Mr. MITCHELL rose to a point of order that the matter could only be proceeded with when the House had reached the order of unfinished business.

The Speaker declared the point not well taken.

Mr. MITCHELL appealed from the decision of the Chair and the Speaker called Mr. Irwin to the chair.

Mr. MITCHELL said he had not made this appeal to delay the business of the House but to determine definitely what were the rules of the House.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Mitchell) had in his appeal not correctly stated his decision which was that as a matter of contempt was upon the House the House was not in order and could not be in order until the body was purged of contempt.

Mr. MITCHELL said that in effect action on this subject now would be a suspension of the regular order of business, which was the consideration of bills on first reading.

The question being on the appeal, the Speaker's decision was sustained—yeas 97, nays 89.

Mr. REIGHARD then took the floor and proceeded to give his views on the resolution and its substitute. He contrasted the conduct of the Democratic Representative last winter, who voluntarily left the House when commanded by the Speaker to preserve order, with the conduct of Mr. Wolfe under similar circumstances. He thought the object of the opposition was to delay the business of the House by dilatory motions, pointing out that the Democratic Representative insisted in pursuing that course there was an effectual method to restrain them which would be applied. He thought it the duty of the House to support the Speaker, and concluded his remarks by calling the previous question.

The call was sustained, 21 members (Democrats) rising in its support.

On the question, shall the main question be now put, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were yeas 96, nays 80.

The question recurring on the substitute of Mr. Lusk, Mr. Wolfe said it was a maxim of law that when a person was placed on trial he had a right to be heard either by himself or counsel, but he regretted to say that by this action of the previous question he was cut off from making any defence.

The calling of the yeas and nays was then proceeded with and the substitute of Mr. Lusk was agreed to as follows: Yeas, 96, nays, 86.

The resolution as amended by Lusk was then adopted—yeas 95, nays 83.

Mr. MORGAN of Lawrence submitted the following, which was read once:

WHEREAS, The Republican members of the House have repeatedly endorsed the action of the gentleman from Union (Mr. Wolfe) in regard to the case of contempt just passed upon by the House, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Republican members of the House are deserving of the same censure and are fully as guilty as the gentleman from Union. The resolution was not agreed to.

Adjourned. K.

## LOUISIANA.

### Examination of Witnesses in Regard to Outrages by the Congressional Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The investigation was resumed to-day, and Charles W. Burt examined: Resides in Shreveport; has resided there two years and a half; occupation merchant; is from New York; was very cordially received by the people. Witness' social intercourse with the people of that city and section has been most pleasant; representative residents and press a desire to see representative men from the North should settle in that country; the feeling of residents is loyal to the General Government; troops have been in Caddo parish nearly ever since witness has lived in the parish; if troops were absent from the parish a law officer of the Federal Government calling upon the people would receive assistance in making arrests; doesn't know of a White League in Shreveport. The election last fall was as quiet as witness ever saw held in any State. There was a disposition on the part of the people that it should be so.

**The General Desire of the People,**

without regard to race, is for order and good government. There is great depression in business and shrinkage in values there, which has in part resulted from high taxation and mal-administration generally. The city of Shreveport, although patroled by a volunteer police force, was at the time of Major Merrill's appearance as order[ly] as any town in New England. The ill feeling against most of the Republican officials is owing to their corruptness. There are some who are respected. Mr. Weiss, although a Republican, and an office holder, is widely esteemed. (To Mr. Frye.) Saw negroes vote the Conservative ticket. For two months and a half previous to the election, under the volunteer police, the city was quiet; long as a white man's flesh, but did not join the White League; know of no White League in the city; does not know of any residents being engaged in

**The Coushatta Massacre.**

Everybody with whom witness conversed about the affair condemned it. (To Mr. Wheeler.) If it had not been for the partisan action of Major Merrill there is no doubt but that the labor resolutions would have been rescinded.

**Another Witness from Shreveport.**

S. B. Steers—Resides in Shreveport; is a native of New York; was well received by the white people of Shreveport; the people are anxious that respectable men should come from the North and settle there; a Republican office-holder, if he be upright and honest, will be respected; thought during the first years of his residence in the South that the two races could never live amicably, but that there is now a better feeling existing, and were it not for the interposition of certain white Republicans, the blacks and whites would get on peaceably. The white people regard Kellogg as a usurper, and to that may be attributed the late troubles. It is my opinion that affairs have not been administered honestly, and certainly the people have been exceedingly patient. There is no hostility existing against the General Government. There is no desire for the

**Re-Establishment of Slavery.**

Any man who would attempt to defraud the negroes in a settlement would lose cast among the better class of people; knows of no White League organization. There are political clubs in town. The election passed off very quietly, and many negroes voted the Conservative ticket.

An old gentleman in Reading had his right eye knocked out by a boy's sled striking him and knocking him down.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### (SECOND SESSION.)

### The Civil Rights Bill Discussed in the House.

### Gen. Butler Makes Remarks Unpalatable to Southern Democrats.

### A Little Excitement the Consequence.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1875.

**SENATE.**

**Retiring Gen. Mory.**

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of Gen. W. U. Mory, United States Army, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General. Referred.

**Branch Mint at Chicago.**

Mr. LOGAN also presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago in favor of the passage of a bill to establish a branch mint in that city. Referred.

**Information Wanted About Arkansas.**

Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, such information as is in his possession, not heretofore transmitted to the Senate, respecting affairs in Arkansas, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference thereto.

Mr. JOHNSTON objected to the latter part of the resolution calling upon the President for a recommendation, and upon his motion that portion of the resolution was stricken out, and as amended it was agreed to.

**Entertainment Expenses.**

Mr. CAMERON called up the House bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of entertaining King Kalakaua during his recent visit here. Passed.

**Pension Bills Passed.**

The Senate then passed a large number of bills reported by the Committee on Pensions.

**Grasshopper Sufferers.**

The House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers was read, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**The proposed Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.**

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the same.

**Survey of a Canal in Minnesota.**

Mr. RAMSEY presented a resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of a preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix river to connect them with the Bay of Superior. Referred.

After the executive session, adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

**The Civil Rights' Bill.**

Various propositions requiring unanimous consent were made by many members, but Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would now consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A vote resulted: yeas 147, nays 91.

The question then was: Shall the reference be reconsidered, and it was carried—yeas 131, nays 83.

A special order having previously been assigned for one o'clock to-day, being the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers, the Civil Rights bill was about to pass over, when Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.), who had charge of the canal bill, said he did not want it to be laid by the way of the Civil Rights bill, and he asked that it be postponed till this day a week.

Mr. DAWES opposed an assignment for this day a week, stating that all the appropriation bills must be considered within that time, also the Tax and Tariff bills, if they were to be considered at all, and the necessity of the Government did not permit the bill to be postponed to any such arrangement as was proposed.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) thereupon moved its postponement until the day after the Civil Rights bill is disposed of. Agreed to—yeas 92, nays 92.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the Civil Rights bills to the Judiciary Committee, and the question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. He asked the Speaker whether the previous question on it could be seconded to-day under the new rule adopted yesterday.

The Speaker said it could be by a majority of two-thirds.

Mr. BUTLER said he rather despaired of getting a two-thirds majority, and he went on to state how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill. Then he would yield to Mr. White (Alabama) to offer another substitute. Then he would yield to a motion to amend by striking out all relating to schools. In this way all shades of Republican opinion might have their ideas voted upon.

Mr. CESSNA thereupon offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. WHITE also offered a substitute of his own.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend the original bill by striking out everything relating to schools in the first section.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run all day as long as the House chose to sit, and would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. He would divide the time equally between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Mr. BUTLER, during his remarks, referred to portions of the Southern people as banditti, horse-thieves and assassins, who rode around at night in disguise and uniformed.

Mr. McLEAN (Texas) asked Mr. Butler why he had called the Southern people horse-thieves and banditti.

Mr. BUTLER said he had only applied his remark to a minority of the people there. There were as good men in the South as there were in the North, and there were as bad men in the North as there were anywhere. [Mr. Kasson, in Ingersoll's desk, remark to the men of the South who went around at night, murdered negroes, and to those who justified them in it, and he was against both those classes.]

Mr. McLEAN made a remark, inaudible to any except persons close to him, but which turned out to be that the member from Massachusetts (Butler) was the only murderer that he knew on the floor, as he had murdered a man in New Orleans.

After Mr. BUTLER had yielded the floor, this remark of Mr. McLean's was reported to him, when Mr. BUTLER again took the floor, and character z d Mr. McLean's language as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly, and said the time had gone by when such language could affect him.

Mr. LAMAR asked the Speaker whether this language of Mr. Butler was parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER—I have applied it to nobody. I say the day has gone by when that kind of language can affect anybody.

Mr. LAMAR—But this is the thing does not amount to shucks. Let it go.

Mr. COX (to Mr. Butler)—Don't make any fuss about that. You are beaten at home, and we are all right here.

Mr. BUTLER—We are all right here, too.

Mr. McLEAN—The gentleman (Butler) spoke of the Southern people as banditti, horse-thieves and assassins. If I misunderstood him, I withdraw my remark; but if I did not misunderstand him, then I reiterate my remark, and do not retract anything. Let him understand that.

Mr. BUTLER—Can it be possible that any man on this floor could have understood me as saying that all the people of the South were murderers or horse thieves? I said that a minority there was attempting to rule by such means.

After a scene of excitement and confusion, the objectionable words used by Mr. McLean were reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk when the Speaker ruled them out of order, and remarked that if he had heard them uttered he would necessarily have called the gentleman to order.

Mr. McLEAN—I addressed that remark to the gentleman himself, not to the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman had no right whatever to do that.

Mr. BUTLER—I think I ought to be permitted to state that if I had understood the remark, so far from taking offense at being told that I had hung a man at New Orleans, I should have gloried in it, and the trouble with the country is that I did not hang more, as I ought to have done. [Applause and cries of "That is good."]

Mr. LAMAR insisted that the Speaker should rule on Mr. Butler's language characterizing Mr. McLean's as ruffianly.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman (Butler) himself must know that it was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER pleaded that his words were a characterization of language, and not of the man.

Mr. LAMAR asked the Speaker whether a member had a right to characterize the language of another member as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly. He made the point from no other motive than that of regulating the decorum and proprieties of debate.

The Speaker remarked that it was clearly unparliamentary, no matter what the provocation was.

Mr. BUTLER—Which of the gentleman's (McLean's) associates called him to order?

Mr. GLOVER—Which of the gentleman's (Butler's) associates called him to order?

Mr. COX—Thompson. (An allusion to Butler's successor.) [Laughter.]

Mr. McLEAN—I have withdrawn my remark, and I inquire whether the gentleman (Butler) has withdrawn his.

Mr. STORM—This thing has gone far enough, I insist on the regular order.

Mr. BUTLER yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. LYNCH, who proceeded to advocate the bill in a written speech. He declared that the colored people did not want social rights; they had enough of them already. What they wanted was protection in their public rights. If on the way between Mississippi and Washington, he passed by a railroad through the God-forsaken State of Kentucky and Tennessee, he was not treated as a human being, but as a brute, and was compelled to occupy a smoking car, night and day, with drunkards and gamblers. If the colored people were not protected in their public rights, then our boasted civilization was a fraud, republican institutions a failure, the social system a disgrace, and religion a farce.

Mr. FINCK argued against the bill as a violation of the principles of the Constitution. He characterized the proposed legislation as vicious and hurtful. There had not been a single instance brought before Congress of any Southern State denying to colored citizens any political privileges or immunities. This bill, however, sought to establish social equality. The great danger to the country was the invasion of the General Government, both in a civil and military sense, and the only safety was in coming back to old parties.

The House took a recess until half-past seven. The evening session will be exclusively dedicate on the Civil Rights bill.

At the evening session addresses were made by Messrs. Cain, Harris, Rainey and Rapier in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Storm, Whitehead and Lamar against.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

**Meeting of Railway Men.**

Representatives of railroads interested in the Saratoga compact were in session today. The meeting was presided over by General Jacob D. Cox. On motion of Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary Cassatt, it was resolved that the powers of the Bureau of Commissioners for Western Railroads be suspended as far as they relate to freight business until otherwise agreed by the managers of those lines, and that the general freight agents meet immediately to establish rates on east-bound freight business, but that the Bureau of Western Commissioners continue its organization and their control of the passenger business.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 4, 1875.

In the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, westerly winds, and cold, clear weather.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

—The rails were connected through the Hoosac tunnel on Wednesday.

—The $35,000 in Southern bonds lost by the Adams Express Company has been recovered in New York city.

—A large piece of rock fell on Wednesday, at Cape Blanc, Canada, crushing a number of people. So far eight bodies have been found.

—The New York *Tribune* dollar subscription fund for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas and Nebraska now exceeds ten thousand dollars, and is steadily increasing.

—The Trustees of the Cincinnati & Southern Railway have awarded the contract to the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, A. B. Stone, President, for 12,500 tons of iron rails at $52.75 per ton, and 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $76.75 per ton, delivered at Ludlow, Ky. This will furnish sufficient iron for the road from Cincinnati to Emory Gap.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes this morning a long statement made by Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, on the recent conference between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in America. The statement has peculiar value, as Dr. Robinson may be regar

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.


BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY will have its full share of notaries if the Legislature continues in session.

POOR PATTERSON, friend and opponent alike agree in giving him the palm for conspicuous inability as a presiding officer.

THE Democratic dignity of the House, at Harrisburg, has been duly asserted. Would it be in order now for the House to attend to public business? Five weeks is a long time to spend in doing nothing, and does not speak volumes in praise of Democratic management.

THE statistics from the English railways make a bad showing in the matter of the loss of life. During 1873 there were 1,300 employes killed and about eighty persons injured daily. We have heard so much about safety in English railways that these figures seem somewhat startling.

THE Pope, it seems, has become tired of the strife in Spain, and advises Don Carlos not to renew the war. His Holiness evidently has an eye to the main chance, and sees in the prolongation of the contest, nothing to be gained through the Don but much to lose through the new administration of Alfonso.

THE *United Presbyterian* drops theology for a moment, to indulge in a pretty vision, and is moved thereby to sententiously remark: "What a romance there is in the fact that the Mikado of Japan watched the transit of Venus through instruments erected and superintended by Lieut. Day, of the United States Navy! There is more of millenium in such a circumstance than in the meeting of church conference committees."

THE Lecture Bureaus do not meet with much success in their efforts to secure Spurgeon for a lecturing tour in America. To the last and most persistent applicant, the great minister, after recounting the work he has on hand at home, very specifically indicates his purpose by the sentence: "I must keep my hand on the oar till I die." We fear that the bureaus, however ingenious their devices or alluring their pecuniary offers, will not succeed in getting that "star."

THE attention of the Legislature is being especially called to the tax on bituminous coal, and a strong effort will be made to have the onerous tax repealed. The operators contend that to retain it will be another move toward cheapening the rates for the fuel, and, if so, the matter is certainly deserving of special consideration. Yesterday petitions were presented, setting forth this fact, in the Senate at Harrisburg, from Allegheny and a half a dozen other counties in the Western part of the State.

IT WILL be remembered that the iron-clad oath was one of the first of the reconstruction laws—enacted to keep the most active rebel leaders out of Congress. About five years ago, however, it was modified so as to admit any and all unreconstructed rebels who might present themselves armed with proper credentials; but it is now seen that the modification was hasty and ill-advised. It is now highly probable that it will be rescinded at an early day, so as to leave the original iron-clad oath in full force.

MR. WATTS, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in summing up the grasshopper calamity, makes out the devastated area to be about 200 miles north and south, and about 500 miles east and west, altogether an area of 100,000 square miles, or a district nearly one and a half times as large as New England. The population of this district was 800,000, four years ago, and is now probably 750,000. As nearly as can be determined, fully 50,000 are in more or less want, and probably 75,000 will not cover the whole number of persons who have suffered damage.

THE citizens of Washington and Greene counties are highly elated at the success of the enterprise, which is to give them a narrow gauge railroad, between Washington and Waynesburg. This project has been agitated during the past year, and an organization of the company has been finally effected. The new road will open up one of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of Western Pennsylvania, and the success of the movement is a matter for congratulation to all whose business interests are identified with the prosperity of this section of our Commonwealth.

THE sudden and great meteorological changes to which we have been subjected during this season have incated the statisticians to pleasant calculations. They tell us that these changes have produced a marked increase in the number of cases of disease of the lungs and respiratory organs, and that the mortality lists have been largely increased. As an offset to this rather melancholy view of the situation, they advise greater care in the habits of life, and especially a special attention to the matter of clothing, so that the raiment may correspond with the weather. This is practicable advice, and if followed out, would very materially lessen the mortality lists, notwithstanding meteorological capriciousness. In nine cases out of ten the "weather" is charged with the illness which is the result of reckless and unthinking exposure; and if the effects of the indisposition are fatal, it is very convenient to set it down as a mysterious dispensation of Providence. The only mystery about it is that Providence vouchsafed health so long after the rules on health had been disregarded.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Irwin, providing for a uniform charge of five cents for fare on our city railways, meets with objections from those interested in that line of business that deserve to be known. It is claimed that the rate is now five cents where tickets to the amount of twenty-five cents or more are bought, but the transient rate is put at six cents to induce the purchase of tickets. While transient fares are paid, the companies claim they cannot avoid danger of loss, as conductors cannot be watched sufficiently closely to prevent their taking a portion of the money. Hence were the transient rate put at five cents, the sale of tickets would be discouraged, and the companies would not actually receive five cents per passenger. They claim that the law should remain as it is, and that the requirement to purchase tickets to the amount of twenty-five cents is not hard to those who have occasion to use the cars frequently; and yet the sale of tickets is an important protection to the company. It saves them from loss, enables them to systematize their business, and really subserves the convenience of the public. We mention the view thus taken as one the companies are entitled to have stated, and we trust the Legislature will carefully consider the subject before changing the law.

MR. COLFAX, in his address on Tuesday evening, when incidentally referring to the career of a public man, drew a very striking picture of the relative happiness of public and private life, and gave it as his earnest experience, that the publicist, no matter how exalted his position or how honorable his fame, or how fulsome the laudation bestowed upon him, knew no hours of such real joy as that possessed by the man in the humbler walk of life, whose praise might be unsung, but who, in the faithful discharge of life's duties, and in the satisfaction of being independent, and owning himself instead of being owned by the capricious millions, realized the highest pleasures of life. The experience of the Speaker was perhaps but the repetition of an old story that has found its counterpart in the lives of many of the world's most eminent and honored of men. And yet the glittering bauble of temporary fame, secured too often through chicanery and loss of principle, seems to prove more alluring, and incites to greater sacrifices than a life of quiet, consistent faithfulness, full of "good words and works"—a life that is lived so as to make the world better that the man has been in it. Popular fame, if rightly secured, is a meed certainly worth striving for, but the danger is in allowing the desire for it to become an allurement that leads to the abandonment of the better elements of manhood.

THE Democratic newspapers nowadays are so occupied with vituperation of General Sheridan's "unconstitutional conduct," as they term it, at New Orleans, that they have utterly failed to find room for several earlier cases of the same character, to which the New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls attention. At the time of the great fire in Chicago, General Sheridan posted his soldiers about the city, and prevented the citizens from going through the streets. This was unconstitutional. While two hundred thousand men, women, and children were in the open air, freezing and starving, General Sheridan opened the Government stores and drew out blankets, clothing, and provisions, and thus saved these people from perishing. This was unconstitutional. On being informed that a car-load of burglars were on their way from New York to Chicago, to engage, while the city was in flames, in their regular business, General Sheridan sent out a file of soldiers to a point some three miles from the city, arrested the burglars, ordered out the passengers, held them all night in duress, and the next day ordered them back to New York. This was unconstitutional. While the fire was raging, men demanded from $5 to $20 an hour to remove property. General Sheridan told the merchants to let the men make their own terms, get their property out of reach of the fire, and then send the workingmen to him, when he persuaded them to take a reasonable price. This was unconstitutional. While the vaults of the banks were being pillaged by thieves and bandits, General Sheridan surrounded the vaults with his soldiers, and refused to allow even the officers of those banks to approach the vaults; thus he saved the deposits. This was unconstitutional. Where are the men who called the indignation meeting in relation to his command in New Orleans, January 4, 1875? Why have they not complained of his conduct at Chicago, and demanded his arrest? Why did not the politicians all over the country then rise to a man and denounce the President, as well as Sheridan?

THAT there is an extraordinary amount of suffering and destitution in the community this winter is a fact that has become so well known as to need no special reiteration. Every man and woman in the community, perhaps, has felt a sympathetic throb over the suffering ones, and there has been a frequent and general exclamation of "God help the poor." And just upon that sentiment we would like to make a practical suggestion. An outspoken expression of sympathy such as this is well enough so far as it goes, but we wonder if all the people who have uttered it this winter have realized that it does not go far enough. A gushing sentimentality may sound very pretty, but it is a poor substitute for active beneficence—it will not provide the required food and clothing. Of the hundreds who are to-day living in affluence, and surrounded with all the luxuries and happiness that wealth and health can bring, how many have ever thought of their personal responsibility toward their suffering neighbors, to such an extent that they would be willing to dispense with some of these luxuries, and give what they cost to the poor. This would require a sacrifice, perhaps, but would not the joy of relieving the distressed, and bringing gladness into eyes now filled with tears, be a rich compensation for the sacrifice of what is at best, perhaps in many cases, a needless luxury? We do not make this suggestion alone to the rich, or to any, in the spirit of chiding. On the other, we acknowledge that the philanthropy of our community has never been more signally or more nobly exhibited than during this Winter; but yet the demands are pressing, and the instincts of a common humanity call to special beneficence. We submit it then to all who are sufficiently blessed with this world's goods as to be able to give at all, is duty done when Providence is called upon to help the poor, while our own larder have full enough and to spare? In short, should not the measure of our giving be, not the amount dispensed, but the proportion given of what we have been blessed with and can really spare? When we say therefore "God Help the Poor," let us stop a moment to reflect whether by a little sacrifice we could not help Him to carry our prayer into practical effect.

### *IRON MANUFACTURE.*

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of practical science, is the tenacity with which the persons who pursue any particular branch thereof, hold on to old methods and instrumentalities. This has been, and still is, particularly conspicuous in respect to two of the larger industries of this city—the manufacture of glass and iron. The latter of these industries is as old as civilization itself; for only by the introduction of iron into common use was it possible to break the reign of barbarism and start the human race in a long and ascending career of intelligence, comfort and refinement. The invention of glass was much later, and holds now, as always, less important relations to the development of social, political and commercial life. But weapprehend that glass-makers' melting pots are the same now, in all essential particulars, that they were some hundreds of years ago.

Whoever has taken pains to inform himself of the details of the manufacture of iron during the last few years must be aware that inquiry has been greatly stimulated as to the means for cheapening both the absolute and relative cost of the product. By reason of new uses for iron, as in railways, ships, houses and what not, it has become of the very highest moment to the progress of society that the cost thereof should be reduced, as rapidly as possible, to the lowest attainable point, but without doing injustice to the multitudes of people who are employed in its production.

It has been apparent, moreover, for many years, that the persons who should discover a process or processes by which iron could be made for thirty, twenty, or even ten per cent. less than by the methods heretofore pursued, and who should secure a patent or patents for their knowledge, would be able, through combinations, to defy rivalry, drive all other manufacturers of the commodity either out of the business or into bankruptcy, and roll up fortunes that should be limited only by their desires.

If a process should be found practical whereby puddling and puddlers shall be dispensed with, and at the same time the net product from a given amount of ore be augmented, whoever holds the patent therefor will have a practical monopoly of the manufacture of iron in comparison with which all pretended or actual monopoly, enjoyed by any railway company, will prove lighter than vanity. Other manufacturers may struggle for a while against their inevitable destiny, but all their efforts will prove futile, and will be speedily suspended. Only the monopoly will remain, and during the continuance of the patent, it will necessarily be supreme.

There is one, and, so far as we can see, only one encouragement for all producers of iron who may be left outside of the fortunate combination. A cardinal idea, in its entirety and fullness, rarely dawns upon the mind of a single individual, so as to receive therein its ultimate development and application. Take electricity or magnetism to illustrate the truth of this remark. No one man detected or exposed the nature, laws and applications of this subtle element, as it is seen working in the magnetic telegraph. This privilege was obtained little by little, through the patient inquiries of many men, in different countries, and extending through a long succession of years. When at last the idea of using magnetism to transmit intelligence from one place to another, occurred to the world, it was a star just rising above the horizon, discerned by many minds at the same instant, but with varying degrees of distinctness. Take another illustration from the invention of the sewing machine. In the development of machines, a time was reached when this important contrivance was destined to be born. It was found that a number of ingenious individuals, unknown to each other, had been long engaged in producing a machine that should supercede hand-sewing. It is always thus, and cannot be otherwise. Even in the domain of pure thought the same rule holds good, so that adepts in philosophical speculations find little or no difficulty in determining to what special era this or that form of metaphysical subtlety belongs.

The manufacture of iron is in what may properly be called a crisis of development. Old methods are certainly foredoomed, sooner or later, to give way to new ones. The germ of this progress or transmutation is not in the brain of any one man. It may more properly be said to be in the mind of the whole generation. One man, or a few men, may grasp it so as, under the patent laws, to make a personal possession of it, and reap thereby a rich harvest of honor and wealth. This possibility, nay probability, should impart a definite impulse to the thoughts and purposes of all other men who are in the iron business. The prize offered to the man who shall first genuinely crystalize the idea which is now dimly flooding as a vapor in the minds of multitudes of men, is of immense value. All are eager to obtain and enjoy it. Who is the patient, skillful and untiring man who shall really grasp it?

### *PERSONAL.*

MRS. SPEAKER BLAINE is a sister of Gail Hamilton.

SAM WARD, the lobbyist, is brother to Julia Ward Howe.

BONANZA JENKINS is the name of the last baby born in Nevada.

PRESIDENT GRANT will give a state dinner on Tuesday, February 9th.

THE New York *Tribune* dollar grasshopper fund has reached $10,000.

IT is said that Mrs. John Wood, the actress, is married to a man named Stephen Fisk.

LAURA FAIR, the California murderess, is out of jail, and has become very rich by speculation.

MR. WM. MORRIS, the distinguished English poet, is engaged on a metrical translation of the Æneid.

EVARTS, one of Beecher's counsel, it is said, is to receive a fee of $25,000, paid by Beecher's friends.

A NEPHEW of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan at Denver the other day.

ROMANCE NUTT, who died at Manchester, N. H., recently, was the father of the diminutive Commodore Nutt.

WHEN it comes to discoursing learnedly on the whisky tax question, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, is there every time.

MISS IDA GREELEY and her sister, Miss Gabriell, are going to Europe in the Spring, accompanied by Miss Cleveland.

THE last heard of James Gordon Bennett was that he was at Paris en route for Nice. Of course, if he be married.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR has so far recovered his health that his physicians hope he will be able to go out of doors soon.

THOMAS NELSON SANDERSON, familiarly known as "Nelse Seymour," died at his residence in New York on Tuesday, aged forty years.

THE Rev. Dr. Gleason Fillmore, who died last week in Clarence, N. Y., was first cousin of the late Ex-President Millard Fillmore.

GOV. AND MRS. HARTRANFT will receive members of the Legislature, their friends and citizens generally on Thursday evening, February 4.

THE autograph manuscript of "Don Quixote," signed by Miguel Cervantes, is at present in one of the libraries of the Duque de Medina Coeli.

JOSH SUEFIELD, "the Hampden recluse," of England, died of starvation alone and untended in his own house, which was well stocked with wine and provisions.

THE widow of Howard, who was hung by a Des Moines mob, is a regular contributor to the press of that city. Her communications have a highly moral flavor.

MRS. FAWCETT, wife of the blind member of Parliament, Prof. Fawcett, and author of "Tales in Political Economy," is about to make her first appearance as a novelist.

THE largest insurance on the life of any person in New England is said to be on the life of Mr. C. G. Storrow, of Lawrence, Mass., who holds policies amounting to $250,000.

MRS. LAING, an Omaha woman, girded softly up behind King Kalakaua and stole a kiss! But the joke of the thing is that the Omaha wags passed off a good-looking negro for the King.

MADAME THIERS was offered a box on the opening night of the new Paris Opera House, but she refused it, as it came from her successful rival in the Presidential chair—the pious wife of the Marshal-President.

MISS REUTER, daughter of the Baron and Baroness Reuter, was married at St. George's, Hanover square, London, January 14, to Count Albert Magnus Osto Steenbuck, Secretary to the Swedish and Norwegian Legation.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE heard a man bawl out in a restaurant the other day: "Say! Be ye goin' to fetch them dumplins or not?" and at once fell off his chair in a fit. He was slowly recovering, however, at last accounts.

WHEN Mrs. Burnham married C. K. Fox, the Pantaloon, she was young and beautiful. Her predecessor in that matrimonial relation was Kate Denin, sister of Susan Denin, now Mrs. Morris, who is traveling through the West this season.

MRS. LOVIT, of Springfield, Mass., has forced her husband and three grown-up sons to take board at a neighbor's, as she finds it impossible to spare time for house work while the Tilton-Beecher trial is going on. She is a slow reader, and gets up at daylight.

DONALDSON, the aeronaut, is constructing a new balloon, with which he will make an ascension from Brooklyn, Washington's birthday. It is to be thirty-six feet in diameter, with a capacity of twenty-four thousand cubic feet, and is intended to carry three persons.

THE late Canon Kingsley leaves a wife, a son, Maurice, who has lived in America several years, has married an American wife, and who is now living in Chattanooga, and two daughters, the eldest of whom published, last year, an interesting volume on American travel, particularly in Colorado and Mexico.

### *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

IN all England, Ireland, and Scotland there are only 137 daily papers.

THIS month the naughty Mordaunt divorce case comes on again in England.

LOOK out for the domestic tiger. An English Coroner's jury has just found that a baby was killed by a hungry cat.

"AN Ohio idiot, who seems to have gone crazy," is the endearing term used by one Columbus editor concerning a cotemporary.

ONCE when a bad man died, a savage wit, being apprised of the event, observed that the average value of mankind was sensibly raised.

YALE has manufactured two hundred Congressmen, and now proudly points to a student who has already mastered the German, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Abrabian and Sanskrit languages.

SOMEHOW one can't help thinking of that citizen of Syracuse who has thirteen children—all girls. Probably there is not a corner of the bureau in that man's house that hasn't a cold chew of spruce gum sticking to it.

MORE investigation. Of 106 deaths from delirium tremens in the English army in India 86 victims were sergeants and only 20 privates. So they propose to investigate how it is that sergeants can get liquor so much more freely.

THE original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" will shortly be sold by auction in London. It was preserved in the Penn collection at Stoke Poges, and passed, for the sum of $655, into the hands of the present owner.

ANY Congressman who votes for an extension of the sewing machine monopoly should have an explanation that will be satisfactory to the thousands of poor people who are prevented from purchasing these necessary articles on account of their exorbitant price.

THE latest game of Kansas swindlers is to sell or exchange flour that has been contributed to the destitute, for the most inferior article of spring wheat flour. He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; but he who stealeth from the poor runneth in debt to the devil.

THE dawn of the long promised era of good feeling seems to have been heralded at least by Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate. Of the 52 members who voted for him 30 were ex-Confederates and 22 were Union men. Nearly all of the former served in the war, and some of them lost limbs therein.

IT appears that the heathen of Kansas are still practicing Pagan rites, and sacrificing to the olden gods. An old resident of Platte county, having been rescued from the river, near Leavenworth, into which he had fallen, with his two yoke of cattle and his wagon loaded with wood, gave utterance to this remarkable exclamation: "Run home and tell the old woman I'm safe; tell her to kill a goose." So local journal does not give the name of the deity upon whose altar the bird was to be sacrificed in thankfulness for the preservation of human life, but the revelation is sufficient to show that there is a relic of heathenism among us.—*St. Louis Globe.*

DRAMATIC scene at the reading of a will. A rich dame who recently died at an advanced age at Fountainebleau, left a will containing, among others, a bequest to her physician of all the objects contained in an olden oak chest of her *cabinet de toilette*, for "his enlightened care and the sage instructions" which had enabled her to live to such an advanced age. There was great commotion among the heirs when this clause in the will was read, and greater curiosity to know what treasures had escaped them. The notary handed the key to the doctor, who on opening the chest found all the drugs and potions that he had ordered for his patient during the past twenty years.

MORE trouble about family silver. A plenipotentiary of the Landgrave of Hesse-Rumpenheim has appeared at Prague and claimed the silver plate, valued at 2,500,000 thalers, which the Elector of Hesse had taken with him to that place, and which was there left at his death. The Landgrave, who would have been heir presumptive had Cassel not been annexed to Prussia, and who, having made his peace with Prussia, is in the Prussian service, claims this silver as forming part of the entailed property of the family. The Countess of Hanau, sons of the late Prince by his morganatic marriage, refuse to give it up unless the property of the late Prince, sequestered by Prussia and valued at 16,000,000 thalers, is restored to them.

### A HUMBUG EXPOSED.

**the £1,000 Book—End of the Tale of a "Fox."**

A publisher writes to the New York *Times* concerning a book, but one copy of which was supposed to have been in this country: We have had many inquiries as to the name of a mysterious book, for which the enormous price of £1,000 is offered by R. M. Ballantyne, in London, or a Mr. Brown, in New York, and the question seems to have acquired so much importance in the newspapers that we have thought it worth while to say that, in our judgment, the whole story is a sublime humbug, or else an obscure method of advertising a certain book which has lately been published in this country. We have ascertained that there is no B. R. Brown to be found at No. 599 Broadway, and there is no G. Golbourne, No. 35 Duke street, in the London Directory of last year. But we are met this morning with a statement in the newspapers that a certain "Mr. Fountain T. Fox," of Louisville, is the fortunate possessor of this precious work. We hope that "Mr. Fountain T. Fox" will not, on the strength of that forthcoming (?) £1,000, indulge in any riotous living, for the book which is described is nothing more nor less than "Memoirs of George the Fourth, descriptive of the most interesting scenes of his private and public life, with characteristic sketches of all the celebrated men who were his Friends, Ministers and Counselors. By Robert Huish." This work was issued in quarto, but it is by no means rare—we have sold several copies at about $10, ($10 per set,) and will undertake to furnish it to any anxious inquirer at about that figure. The story of George IV. and his alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, is told by Hall Caine, Lavgdale, in his *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert*, 8vo., London, 1856—a book which has not been *suppressed*, and it is suprising that the newspapers should have been led so easily into the discussion of this "humbug." The real name, and the fact that he has "received a number of dispatches," is suggestive of still another sell. We might add that there can be no reason for offering any such reward in view of the political importance of proving the existence of a claimant to the throne of England. Such importance and such suppositions are, for, from the nature of the "Royal Marriage Act," and the law of "Protestant Succession," even an ordinarily regular marriage was illegal under the circumstances, and the issue of any such marriage illegitimate. Mrs. Fitzherbert was a "subject" and a "Roman Catholic."

The only copy in America of this book reminds the *Herald* of the veterans of the Revolutionary war, the last survivor of which is continually being discovered. It is like the club which killed Captain Cook, which is to be found in every museum, and by the inherent numerousness of which Mr. Barnum has taken in all the other possessors. It is like Washington's coachman, three hundred of whom are known to have driven his family horses for thirty years. It is like Washington's nurse, dozens of which still survive in a ripe old age. It is like Wolfe's Life of Dr. James, which is reverently exhibited in every Italian village. It is like the latest publication, "which no gentleman's library should be without." It is like the only heir to the Dutch and English fortunes, who is now supposed to be a large part of the population of America. It is like the Original Jacobs in Chatham street, and the Original Original Jacobs, and the only Original Original Jacobs. It is like the Constitution of the United States, of which Andrew Johnson has the only existing copy. It is like the only true religion, for which each sect has exclusive possession. Finally, it is like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, which was known to fly in two places at once, so wonderful was its swiftness, and to sum up its resemblances we beg leave to say that we believe that bird was a canard.

### A New Hermit.

A poor house must be a poor house, indeed, when men rather than accept its shelter, burrow in the earth like moles or foxes. But this seems to be the kind of a poor house they have in the northern part of Jamaica, L. I., for in the neighboring woods lately some hunters who were seeking for rabbits found a hermit, hidden away in a hole dug in the ground. This strange habitation was about ten feet wide and five feet high; it was closed by a trap and ventilated by a pipe, which also gave escape to the smoke from a small stove. The hermit was an Italian by birth, but he is a German, who in the Summer works for the farmers, and in the Winter retires to his cave, like the dormouse. The man did not seem to be crazy, but declared when he was captured, that having had one Winter's experience of the county poor house he preferred to live in another hole. This startling theory of personal comfort suggests that the poor house needs investigation very badly, for the singular conduct of the burrowing hermit in the eyes of the public virtually amounts to an indictment of its management. Subsequent investigation, made oath to and by an interpreter, proved that the man's name was Christdorf Koerner, who six years ago was a German soldier. When he first came to this country he made his Winter residence in another piece of woods in Jamaica township, but finding the place a resort for chicken thieves, and fearing implication with them, he, five years ago made the excavation for his present residence, which he has occupied every Winter since, preferring it to the county poor house, of which, it appears, he had had one Winter's experience. He had worked in the Summer for a Mr. Backus and other farmers, and in this respect his story is confirmed by those parties.—*N. Y. Herald.*


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Ralfey.

## Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.


## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

**City of Pittsburgh, SS.**

In accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania and Ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, I, WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to meet at their respective voting places on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, being the 16th day of the month, and elect by ballot members of the Select and Common Councils and members of the Board of Revision, as indicated below:

**First Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the house of Nicholas Adrian, No. 7 Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Short street and Second avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Second Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Sale Stables of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Hager, on Grant street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Ross and Diamond streets,

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Third Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at Municipal Hall;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House on Grant street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Fourth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the corner Penn avenue and Cecil's alley;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Wharfmaster's office on Allegheny wharf;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice John R. McCune, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Fifth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court-house;

The electors of the Second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the school house on Webster avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Sixth Ward.**

The electors of the First district to meet at McCallin's livery stable on Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Second district to meet at the public school house, Ann street;

The electors of the Third district to meet at the Marion exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Public School House on Second avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Seventh Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at Kiegner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House on Franklin street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Eighth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Scanlon on Wylie avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Thomas Rourke's carriage house, Tannehill street;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the pattern shop of W. G. Price, corner of Colwell and Price streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Ninth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of the Brass Foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Ralston School House;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice P. Zern, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Tenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, 700 Penn avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Eleventh Ward.**

The electors of the First district to meet at the police station house, Center avenue;

The electors of the Second district to meet at the public school house;

The electors of the Third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue;

The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Lorenz, on Wylie avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twelfth Ward.**

The electors of the First district to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second district to meet at the O'Hara, street school house;

The electors of the Third district to meet at Rowsell's livery stable, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the Springfield School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice Thomas McNeal, resigned, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Thirteenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn avenue and Fifth street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the public school house, Ann street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House on Second avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Fourteenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at Superintendent's office, Fifth avenue Market House, Mittenberger street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Sim's foundry, Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Hollefield School House;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Oakland car station, Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Fifth District to meet at the Soho School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Fifteenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman Johnston, on Butler street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Lawrence Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Ralkamer, on Butler street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Sixteenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Howard School House, on Liberty street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Nessenthaler, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Bloomfield Public School House;

The electors of the Fifth District to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Seventeenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Washington Public School House, on Liberty street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Hughes, on Liberty street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Dr. Baringer's office, on Butler street, near Forty-fourth;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Hatfield School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Eighteenth Ward.**

The electors to meet at the Public School House and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Nineteenth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Hiland School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Engine House, corner of Highland avenue and Broad street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Lynch, on Frankstown avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twentieth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at Moorhead & Mitchell's livery stable, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Shakspeare Hotel;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-first Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Lexington School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the house of A. J. Mayland, at Homewood;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-second Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Irwin School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-third Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the store of J. W. G. Smith, Second avenue, Franks-town;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Peebles Public School House, on Second avenue, east of Hazelwood avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-fourth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Twenty-seventh and Jane streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman J. A. Snyder, corner of Sarah and Union streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, one member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of P. Bobbinger, deceased, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-fifth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman Patterson, corner of Sarah and Twenty-second streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the public house of Jacob Nehren, corner of Carson and Twenty-sixth streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-sixth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Lowrie School House, on Liberty street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Turner Hall, on Jane street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Sarah and Twenty-sixth streets;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the office of Campbell, Jones & Co., on Mary street;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-seventh Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the tavern of Mrs. Kreig;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice J. T. Galvin, resigned, and one member of Select Council vice Jas. Hartz, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-eighth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at A. Knatz's Barber Shop, on Fourteenth street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Barber Shop of A. Weidman, on Thirteenth street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Birmingham Public School House, on Fourteenth street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Twenty-ninth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the Bedford Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Bedford Hall, on Carson street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

**Thirtieth Ward.**

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Douglass & Son, No. 41 Carson street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of Board of Revision.

**Thirty-first Ward.**

The electors to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, one member of Common Council for unexpired term of John Robb

## FINANCIAL.


**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,**

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed. Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

**GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,**

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $250,000.
SURPLUS, . . . . . 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

**INTERNATIONAL BANK,**

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

The local money market continues without any perceptible change either as regards rates or demand. There is a general feeling of quiet confidence that things are on the mend, and preparations making for renewing business on a healthy basis, some slight symptoms of renewal of commercial life showing themselves in special interests and departments. The general tendency of the market here and in all the other cities in the country is toward greater ease.

The following shows the coinage executed at the U. S. Mint during the month of January, 1875:

| Denomination. | Pieces. | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Silver trade dollars..... | 300 | $300 |
| Half dollars..... | 722,300 | 361,150 |
| Quarter dollars..... | 300 | 75 |
| Dimes..... | 550,300 | 55,030 |
| Total silver..... | 1,273,200 | 416,555 |
| Five cents..... | 600,000 | 24,500 |
| Cents..... | 1,180,000 | 11,800 |
| Total base coinage... | 1,870,000 | $46,300 |
| Aggregate for month.. | 5,143,200 | $462,855 |

The following figures, from the records of the War Department, are interesting as showing the amount of silver bullion produced by the Comstock Lode:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1860..... | $ 100,000 | $11,739,100 |
| 1861..... | 2,000,000 | 13,738,618 |
| 1862..... | 6,000,000 | 8,479,769 |
| 1863..... | 12,400,000 | 7,405,578 |
| 1864..... | 16,000,000 | 71,000,000 |
| 1865..... | 16,000,000 | |
| Total..... | | 164,863,065 |

The Director of the United States Mint, in his report to Congress, places the annual yield at $40,000,000 per annum hereafter.

The "call" made by the Treasury for $15,000,000 more of the outstanding 5-20 bonds of 1862, which mature on May 1, (after which date interest will cease,) will reduce the aggregate amount of the 1862's still outstanding to $86,000,000. There have now been twelve "calls" of these bonds, the first call being in 1871. The aggregate amount called has been $301,000,000, all of which have been redeemed, except the $15,000,000 just called. It will be seen that if the process of "syndication" goes on, it would be but a year or so before the remaining $86,000,000 of 1862's will be called in. The next series of 5-20's on which the option has matured is the 1864's, of which there are only $59,000,000, and next after these the 1865's, of which there are $355,000,000 outstanding.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon | 120¼ | 120½ |
| 5-20 1862 " | 119¼ | 119¾ |
| 65—1864 " | 118 | 118 |
| " 1865 " | 119¾ | 120¼ |
| " 1865 new. | 119½ | 119¾ |
| " 1867 " | 120 | 120¼ |
| " 1868—coupons | 120 | 120 |
| 10-40's | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119½ | 119¾ |
| New 5 per cents. | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 117½ | 117¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 102¼ | 102 |
| Erie | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| L. C. | 100 | |
| C. C. & I. C. | | 8 |
| St. Paul | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| Do. Pref | | 58 |
| Michigan Southern | 75¾ | 74½ |
| Do Central | 78¾ | |
| North Western Common | 45¾ | 45 |
| Do. Pref | 82 | |
| Rock Island | 105 | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 92½ | 92¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 35½ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 75¾ | 74¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29¾ | 28¾ |
| Union Pacific | 40¾ | 39¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 17¼ | 16¾ |
| Harlem | 128 | 128 |
| Adams Express | 99¾ | 100 |
| American Express | 63¾ | |
| U. S. Express | 58 | 58 |
| W., Berge & Co Express | 84 | 82 |
| Quicksilver | | 31 |
| Fort Wayne | | 97½ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 21¾ | |

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | 55¾ | |
| " scrip | 100¾ | |
| Reading | 56¾ | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 129¾ | |
| Oil Creek | 14¾ | |
| Lehigh Valley | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Central Transportation | 43¾ | 44 |
| Empire do. | 54 | 55 |
| N. Y. R. R. 7-20 | 90 | |
| P. C. & St. L. 7's | 78 | |

NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

Money closed at 2½, prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was firm for sight at 480½@480¾, and weak for sixty days, at 478½@478¾. The custom-house receipts were $521,000. Gold closed at 114¾, after selling at 114⅝@115¾. There was great excitement in the Gold Room at intervals during the day, and business was much larger than usual. The rates paid for carrying were 1 to 2½ per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made flat. The rise in gold has stopped the importation of bonds and started the export of securities. There is a general expectation among bankers that the Bank of England will be advanced to-morrow 1/62 rate per cent. The London advices formed the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here, the cable reporting a further extraordinary loss of £2,500,000 bullion by the Bank of England. It is generally believed in banking circles that France is drawing gold from London. Government bonds were active and strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet and strong. The stock market was heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ⅛ to 2¼ per cent. The greatest decline was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest common, Rock Island and Wabash. The dealings were large, and at times attended with considerable animation. During the last hour the market was stronger, and prices advanced ⅛@½ per cent., in the leading shares from the lowest point of the day, closing steady. The transactions aggregated 200,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Pacific Mail, 61,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest common, 8,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Ohios, 5,000 Wabash, and 51,000 Union Pacific.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅛; 5-20's of '62, 119½; do of '64, 119¾; do of 1865, 119¾; do of '65, new, 119¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120; new 5s, 115⅞; 10-40s, 116¼; currency 6s, 119¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 52; do old 51; North Carolina, old 36¼; do new, 16.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; Express, 81; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail, 35¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 128½; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern common, 44½; do preferred, 80; Rock Island, 104½; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 37½; do preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 16¾; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94½; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 84½; Illinois Central, 93; 102; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 94; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, February 3—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £500,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., the same as the Bank of England called. Consols, money, 92⅝@92¾; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 106; do '67, 105; 10-40's, 103; new 5's 103; New York Central 93; Erie 28½; do preferred 44½.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—5-20's of 1862, 88⅜.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 64f. 27½c.

### Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Wm. Means, in his circular, says:—An advance of $1 per ton may be safely quoted on Nos. 1 and 2 charcoal foundry pig iron while mill iron of all grades is firmly held at No. 2 prices.

There is much difference of opinion, however, as to whether the advance will be maintained in the immediate future, but it is possible that the improvement will continue until such figures are obtained as the holders may consider living prices. This condition would stimulate the production of bituminous and coke metals, which can be substituted for charcoal irons in all cases, except for car wheels, and the comparatively small margins necessary for the former on account of the facilities for their almost unlimited production would soon place them in lively competition, and prevent any advance of the latter much beyond present prices. Car-wheel metals are so little in demand that there is no inducement to change charcoal furnaces from pot to cold blast.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise, while it is not all by any means, that could be desired, is about all that can be expected, and we are in hopes, as the lock-out appears to be drawing to a close, that the iron mills and other large manufacturing establishments will soon be started up, thereby furnishing employment for hundreds who are now idle; trade must, of necessity, be unsatisfactory in Pittsburgh as long as her manufacturing interests continue to lag, and there is reason to believe that general business is not as brisk here as it is elsewhere, in consequence. The indications, however, are that orders will soon commence to come in more freely for Iron, Nails, Glassware, Steel, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, and until there is an improvement in this particular, trade in general must continue to lag, as the demand for all the leading staples will continue very meagre as long as there are so many out of employment, and funds as well.

The Corn exchange met at the Chamber of Commerce to-day for the first time, and will continue to meet there regularly hereafter. In order to accommodate the grain trade, the hours of meeting have been changed from 12 to 1 o'clock, to 11 to 12 o'clock. The Chamber of Commerce now numbers over four hundred members, and may be regarded as a permanent institution; we urge upon our merchants the importance of being in attendance promptly every day, either in person or have representative there, until it becomes firmly established. We notice there are a good many to-lets up on business houses, which goes to confirm what we stated the other day, that rents must come down with everything else. We are cognizant of a number of Liberty street houses having been rented at a reduction of from $400 to $800 per year.

ASHES—Sales in lots, 2,000 lbs pearls at $1.66@2 ₱ bbl. for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull but unchanged; mediums, $1.75@1.80; navies, $1.90@2 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report a steady demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; sales at 28@30 for prime to choice, and 25@28 for fair to medium.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market is steady but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@16c; New York ditto at 17½@18 cts. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8@8½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged: Apples, 6¾@6¾c; Peaches, halves, 9@10c.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, 27@28; pickled at 18@22, according to quality and brand.

FLOUR—No movement of any consequence. Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsins, $5.50@5.75 for Minnesotas, $5.60@5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75.

GRAIN—Corn continues dull, and the leading markets present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. Coffee in New York ditto at 17½@18 cts. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

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GRAIN—Corn continues dull, and the leading markets present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. Coffee is reported as follows: Receipts for the week, 24,000 bags; purchases during the week, 30,000 bags; stock, 200,000 bags. Price, 8-30c. Exchange 26c. Sugars of all grades are reported dull and weaker.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar house.... | 5½@6 | Sugar Drips... | 5½@6 |
| Refining..... | 6@6¾ | Muscovado.... | 6½@8¾ |
| Silver Drips.... | 5½ | Extra Golden. | 6¾@7¾ |

COFFEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rio Good..... | 21 @22 |
| Rio Prime..... | 23 @24 |
| Rio Fancy..... | 25 @26 |
| Roasted Rio, in lb packages..... | 29 |
| Roasted boxes..... | 25¾ |
| Roasted Java, in lb packages..... | 41 |
| Roasted Java loose..... | 40½ |

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon ₱ lb.....7 @7¼ | Patna ₱ lb.....7¼@8 |
| Carolina ₱ lb....8 @8¾ | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico ..... | 50@55 | New Orleans .. | 73@75 |
| Demarara..... | 50@55 | | |

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet and unchanged. Penna and Ohio red at $1.15@1.16; and amber and white, $1.18@1.20. Millers are buying sparingly, in consequence of the dull and depressed condition of the flour trade. The Oat market, as noted in our last report, is rather firmer in both a speculative and jobbing sense, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Rye may be quoted at 62½@63 for mixed, and 64@65c for No 1. Corn continues very dull, and lower rather than there is a demand for and prices are lower; we now quote at 73@75, free in elevator, as to quality. Rye continues scarce and in demand at $1.10@1.12, and a round lot would probably bring 2@3c ₱ bushel additional.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with continued fair receipts, the supply is still accumulating, and prices are weak but unchanged, ranging from $18@21 ₱ ton, as to sale of quality.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged at $4¼ to the trade and $4.50@4.75 ₱ bbl. in a jobbing way.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.20@1.25 per cwt., or $18@20 ₱ ton. Mixed Feed, Middlings and Shipstuffs, $1.30@1.35; and Middlings at $1.30@1.40.

ONIONS—42½@45 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; 75@80 cents ₱ bushel on track, for Peach Blows, and 85@90c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, 13@14c; live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair jobbing demand, and the market is steady, but prices remain unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb..... | 13¾ | Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb..... | |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 10 | Do., half barrels,. | |
| Ham Sides, Ex S. C. | 13¾ | Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces | |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old..... | 15 | Do., in ½ bbls..... | |
| Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00 | | Do., in 1 lb cakes.. | 15½ |
| Bacon Shoulders... | 8½ | Do., 3 lb do..... | 17¼ |
| Short Rib Sides.... | 11½ | Do., 5 lb do..... | 17¼ |
| Clear Sides..... | 12½ | Do., 5 lb do..... | 17½ |
| Mess Pork, ₱ bbl...$20.50 | | Do., 10 lb do..... | 17½ |
| Miner's Lard Oil... | 80 | Ham Sausage..... | 10 |
| Lard Oil, per gal... | $1.10 | Cheese, per lb..... | 17¼ |
| Carbon Oil..... | 28@30c | Tallow, per lb..... | 6½ |
| ½ bbl Pigs Feet..... | 4.00 | ¼ bbl Pigs Feet..... | 2.00 |
| PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush | | | |

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¼@2½ cts for good mixed, woolen sacks ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed dull; $4@4.25; clover seed quotation at $6.25@6.50 ₱ bush for trade, and $6.75@7 in a jobbing way.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 7¾@7¾ cents for good country rendered, and 8½c for prime city rendered.

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock from and including Sunday up until noon to-day whereas follows, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday..... | 39 cars. | 24 cars. | 5 cars. |
| Monday..... | 57 " | 12 " | 10 " |
| Tuesday..... | 85 " | 29 " | 25 " |
| Wednesday..... | 64 " | 29 " | 12 " |
| Total..... | 244 " | 85 " | 60 " |
| Same time last week.. | 255 " | 162 " | 61 " |

TRADE IN [GENERAL.

The soft weather has, as it always does, a depressing effect on the live stock trade, which at best has been nothing to brag about recently, although it is holding its own fully as well as can reasonably be expected; however, there is no question but what the stock trade, like everything else, is feeling the effects of the panic, and it appears to have been more affected recently than at any time since it occurred. The consumption of meats has fallen off largely, not only here, but in all the principal cities, and as a natural consequence, the demand for stock has fallen off; butchers complain of very slow and unsatisfactory meat markets, which may be attributed to the general stagnation in business. Thousands are out of employment, consequently, and with little or no money, they are obliged to curtail their purchases of meat, if not dispense with it altogether, and with already large stocks on hand, falling off in the consumption of meat, there is, as a matter of course, a corresponding falling off in the demand for stock.

HAY.—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with continued fair receipts, the supply is still accumulating, and prices are weak but unchanged, ranging from $18@21 ₱ ton, as to sale of quality.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged at $4¼ to the trade and $4.50@4.75 ₱ bbl. in a jobbing way.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.20@1.25 per cwt., or $18@20 ₱ ton. Mixed Feed, Middlings and Shipstuffs, $1.30@1.35; and Middlings at $1.30@1.40.

ONIONS—42½@45 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; 75@80 cents ₱ bushel on track, for Peach Blows, and 85@90c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, 13@14c; live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair jobbing demand, and the market is steady, but prices remain unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb..... | 13¾ | Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb..... | |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 10 | Do., half barrels,. | |
| Ham Sides, Ex S. C. | 13¾ | Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces | |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old..... | 15 | Do., in ½ bbls..... | |
| Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00 | | Do., in 1 lb cakes.. | 15½ |
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SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 7¾@7¾ cents for good country rendered, and 8½c for prime city rendered.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1875.

The most important feature to notice is a weakening in Crude, which was quoted down about five cents per barrel as compared with the highest point yesterday; immediate shipment, $1.40@1.42½ per barrel at Parker. Refined continues firm and prices are higher; quotable at 19c on cars here, to go to Baltimore, equivalent to 12¼ delivered in Baltimore; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 12¾c. It is rumored that the Penna. Company contemplate withdrawing from the Saratoga compact, and that they will reduce freights about the 1st of March; we give the rumor for what it is worth, not pretending to vouch for its correctness.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; city make, $1.30; countries, $1.20.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| J Bunnell | Crystal O W | 93 |
| B L Duncan | Star O W | 154 |
| Greer & C | Sunbeam O W | 159 |
| G M Robinson | Riverside O W | 83 |
| E Crawford | Crystal O W | 74 |
| Total | | 1,405 |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, February 3, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring 86c; No 2 87¼c spot or seller February; 88¾c seller March; 89¾c seller April; No 3 82¼@82¾c; rejected 76¾c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 64⅝@64¾c spot or seller February; 65¼c bid seller March; 65¾c bid seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 32¾c spot; 33c bid seller March; 56¾c bid seller May; rejected 30¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; $1.22 spot; $1.22¾@1.23 seller March.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $18.25 spot or seller February; $18.47½@18.50 seller March. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13.50 spot; $13.72½ seller March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 4,000; market dull and 10c lower; light $7.35@7.40; heavy $7.75@7.80; choice $8.

WHISKY—93c.

On call Board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 87¼@87¾c spot; 88¾c seller March. Corn firmer. Pork sold at $18.30; seller $18.37½. Lard firm at $13.75.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, February 3.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western $5.80@4.10; common to good $4.65@4.75; good to choice $4.80@5.25; white wheat extra $5.25@5.85; extra Ohio $4.65@6.30; St. Louis $4.75@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.25@4.85. Corn meal quiet at $4.25@4.50. Wheat in limited demand; receipts 25,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.15@1.20; No 2 Milwaukee $1.10@1.12; winter red western $1.14@1.23. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 133,000 bushels. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 10,000 bushels. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee dull. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 8c; refined dull. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Rosin firmer at $2.12½@2.17½. Turpentine firmer at 39c. Petroleum firmer; refined 19½ crude 7½@8c. Eggs steady and in good demand; Western fresh 24@25c. Butter unsettled; western 18@26c. Cheese firm at 14½@15c. Pork firm at $19. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 13¾ kettle 14@15c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 6¾, 9¾@10c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 8, 10¾@11c. Green meats firm; hams 12@13c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 93c.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No 1 red western $1.20; No 2 $1.18; No 3 $1.15. Corn quiet; mixed western 78¾c; South Brazil; white Southern 67@68c; mixed 65@66c. Oats firmer; No 1 white Pennsylvania 56c; No 2 do 54c; No 1 mixed Western 53c; No 2 do 52c. Rye steady at 92c. Corn offered freely; yellow 77@78c; mixed western 78¾@79c. Oats quiet; white 53@54c; mixed 51¾@54c. Hay firm at $1.30@1.31

# HOME NEWS.

### Shot in the Hand.

A young man named John Murphy, who is in the employ of George Kimberlin, the butcher, while removing some cartridges from a revolver, in Allegheny, yesterday morning, one of the cartridges was accidentally discharged, and the ball passed through his right hand. He called on Dr. Ure and had the wound, which was a severe one, dressed.

### "Not on My Corner."

Mr. J. R. Fricke, whose house in Bloomfield was reported as having been destroyed by fire on Monday morning early, writes us as follows:

"The many sympathies extended to me these few days, are not due to me, but to my neighbor, Mr. John Fehr, who lost his house by fire on the 1st inst. Nine years since I lost over $80,000 by fire, and am glad it was not on my corner this time."

All right, Mr. Fricke.

## HIGH WATER.

### Trestle Work Broken Down—Passengers Reach a Railroad Station by Means of Skiffs.

The warm weather and rain yesterday morning caused such a thaw that Turtle Creek was filled to the top of the banks with water. The floating ice and high water broke down about forty feet of the trestle work on the Connellsville railroad, between Port Perry and Braddocksfields, and caused some delay to the trains during the afternoon. The damage will be repaired as quickly as possible.

The high water in the same stream also made it so that passengers had to be transferred from Turtle Creek village to the station on the Pennsylvania Railroad by means of skiffs. The ice has dammed the water up to such an extent at this point, that it has almost reached the railroad track and was still rising last night.

## THE LAST SESSION.

### Auditing of City Hall Accounts.

A final meeting of the Board of Auditors appointed to examine the accounts of the City Hall Commission was held yesterday morning. Only one witness, Arthur Smith, was examined in behalf of the Taxpayer's Union. He testified that Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Bergen, Mr. Black and himself measured the tiling in City Hall. He said they made the amount 700 feet less than was claimed, and would have considered ninety cents per foot ample pay for the work done. Mr. Bergen told him he had allowed 300 feet extra. Mr. Bergen and Mr. McIntyre made the calculations. The witness stated that the figures, but did not get them and could not make a calculation for himself. Mr. Bergen was sent for, being considered an important witness, as he had made the calculations, but he could not be found. Mr. McFadden, a stone cutter, who was present, was called on for his evidence concerning tiles and measurements, but he refused to testify. There being nothing more to do, the Board adjourned *sine die*, but will meet on Friday for consultation, prior to arranging their report for Court.

## REFUSED HIM ADMITTANCE.

### A Bank Cashier to be Prosecuted for not Allowing the Inspector to Examine his Checks.

Yesterday afternoon an information was made before United States Commissioner McCandless by Deputy Collector David Nichol, of the Revenue Department, against Mr. Thomas H. Maher, cashier of the Freepport Deposit Bank, charging him with a violation of the Revenue laws in not allowing the Inspector to examine the checks in the banking house under his control. It is alleged that when Mr. Maher was appointed to the bank and made known his mission, the cashier refused him admittance for the purpose of making such examination, which led to the information.

The penalty attached to this offense is a fine of $500, and though these Inspectors have been making numerous calls of late, and among others, have visited the banks in our own city, this is the first case of their being refused admittance which has been brought to notice.

A warrant Las been issued for the arrest of the defendant, and he will be brought before the U. S. Commissioner for a preliminary hearing.

## TERRIBLY BURNED.

### Accident at a Rolling Mill on Second Avenue.

Yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock, a puddler by the name of Evan Lloyd, met with an accident at Lloyd & Black's mills, on Second avenue, near the Gas Works, which it is thought, will result in the loss of both of his eyes besides permanently disfiguring his face. At the time named, he, with his helper, was conveying a large ball of melted iron from the furnace to the rollers by means of the "telegraph method," when, as is the custom, the helper dipped a pan of water from a pool, and happening to go a little too deep, he gathered up quite a lot of cinders from the bottom. On throwing the water and cinders on the hot iron, the ball bursted with such violence that a portion of it passed through the roof of the building, while the balance of the mass was thrown in every direction, a piece striking Mr. Lloyd in the head and on the breast, burning him terribly. After the accident he was taken to his home at No. 353 Second avenue, when medical aid was summoned, and upon examination it was thought that both eyes would be destroyed, as they were swollen entirely shut. The physician took a quantity of coal cinders from his eyes, when he left, but afterwards called later in the evening to complete the work. Besides the injuries mentioned, his breast, arms and hands were almost roasted before the burning mass could be removed. His suffering was most intense, as might be expected under such circumstances. A husband and father is snatched by made a narrow escape. The unfortunate man has a wife and an infant child depending upon him for support.

## MUNICIPAL ROADS.

### Assessment Ordinances Ordered—The Bridges Over Four Mile Run and Watson's Hollow, at the Lead.

A regular meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon.

Ordinances were affirmatively recommended to Councils for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Stanton avenue, Sylvan avenue, Forbes street, Sylvan avenue extension, Hazlewood avenue, and also for the opening of Shady lane, Clay street, Jumonville street, Devillier street, Park street and Wyandotte lane.

The committee decided to go in a body and examine regarding the necessity for a sewer on Hazlewood avenue, from Second avenue to the river. The petition for the same, together with a letter of the contract for the grading of Iowa street, and repealing the ordinance providing for its grading was laid over until the next meeting. The ordinance for a bridge over Watson's Hollow, on Sylvan avenue extension, and the petition of Michael Dolan for adjustment of the assessment on Sylvan avenue, were referred to a committee to examine and report.

The pay rolls of the different districts were approved as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First district | $111 92 |
| Second district | 95 83 |
| Third district | 130 45 |
| | $338 20 |

Mr. Siebert presented a resolution instructing the Road Commissioners to reduce their expenses to the lowest possible limit, and to pay the men in their employ the lowest prevailing prices. It was unanimously passed.

The assessments for grading Beach alley and Greenfield avenue were approved.

In relation to the bridge on Second avenue, over Four Mile Run, the Engineer stated that the Road Committee of 1874 agreed to pay Mr. Schultz, the contractor, interest for the money invested, and that that gentleman would therefore present no bill until the work is completed. Mr. Evans moved that the Road Committee be requested to make the assessment for the payment of the bridge at once. Carried.

Adjourned.

## THE CITY CONSTABULARY.

### Additional Confirmations—Captains and Corner Men Appointed—Organizing the Force.

At an adjourned meeting of the Police Committee, held yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, a large number of the unconfirmed police appointees of Mayor McCarthy presented themselves, and no objections being made, they were ticketed "all right." There are several yet to be approved, as they were not on hand yesterday, and will be acted upon at a subsequent meeting.

Mayor McCarthy has announced the appointment of the following captains and corner men. It is probable that some changes will be made in the assignment of captains, as the following list is not strictly correct.

*Captains*—Wm. Reed, Central Station; Robert Graham, assistant. Turnkeys, E. J. Harris, day, and M. McTigh, night; W. Taylor, Twelth ward; W. R. Carter, Seventeenth ward; Max Conrad, Nineteenth ward; Joe Thomas, Fourteenth ward; J. L. Hagar, Twenty-fifth ward; James Woodridge, Thirtieth ward; S. W. Gronds, Thirty-sixth ward.

*Corner Men*—Harrison Miller, Grant and Liberty streets; Isaac Hyde, Elevator and Liberty street; Wm. Fowler, Wood and Water streets; Alexander Scott, Smithfield and Water streets; John McGrady, Grant street and Fifth avenue; Daniel Silvus, Smithfield street and Fifth avenue; James Mooney, Wood street and Fifth avenue; Robert Fowler, Market street and Fifth avenue; Wm. Dunn, Smithfield street and Seventh avenue; Charles McGovern, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue; Jas. S. Fleming, Penn avenue and Eleventh street; John Mackrell, Penn avenue and Sixth street; Peter Price, Second avenue and Grant street.

The new force will go on duty just as soon as its organization can be completed, the men assigned to beats, the districts divided among the Lieutenants &c. To do this work properly will likely require the balance of this week. Chief of Police McCandless is now engaged at the task, assisted by Captain Reed and such other "old heads" as are most familiar with the constabulary needs of the city.

## THE FREE PIPE LINE LAW.

### A New Dodge—A False Statement Afloat —A Trick Exposed—The New Bill Reported Favorably—It is to Come Fairly Before the Legislature—A Few Words on the Subject.

Considerable surprise and indignation was created in business circles yesterday by the announcement that the Free Pipe line law had met with a rebuff at Harrisburg—that the committee had reported it back with a negative recommendation. This indignation and surprise was heightened from the fact that it was generally supposed that Western Pennsylvania had a little more influence in Legislative Halls than such a summary procedure would seem to indicate. The bill had been before the Legislature less then a week, and it was thought the members of the committee must have exercised unwonted energy if in that time—part of which was spent in a recess—they gave the merits of the measure even the most cursory consideration. It is a bill in which the material prosperity of the western part of the State is vitally interested, and under the circumstances, a little special care in its consideration was expected. Hence when the statement was made that it had been so quickly disposed of and the circumstances seemed to indicate that it had not received the attention due to the most trifling matter, it was quite natural that there should have been a general expression of resentment at such indecent haste.

### RUNNING UP THE FACTS.

The friends of the measure however, did not allow their feelings of indignation to interfere with their business of urging the bill, and after the first flush of disappointment had passed, they commenced to review the situation with a view of adopting some measures to have the bill brought before the Legislature on its merits—whether it was reported adversely by a committee or not. In this further consideration of the matter the feeling gained ground that perhaps the news from Harrisburg did not come from "a reliable gentleman"—that it might even be a sensational statement gotten up for effect. The matter was looked into and the stranger did this side of the case appear. The facts were that the news of this adverse action was published in but two of the evening papers and did not even then come from a regular correspondent, but purported to be a special dispatch from an outside party at the State capital. The counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company claimed to have received a dispatch over the wires of the Associated Press, but with all this telegraphing, it seemed singular that the active friends of the measure here had heard not a word concerning its return to the House by the committee, but did have advices up to late in the afternoon that all was satisfactory. It thus became apparent that the whole affair was a newly arranged trick to get up a little temporary feeling here that might be taken advantage of by the few who oppose it before the Pennsylvania Railroad directs them to.

### THE TRICK EXPOSED.

The friends of the bill at once, as soon as this view of the case presented itself, telegraphed to Harrisburg and received the following response:

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1875.

Senate committee reported favorably. House committee will not report before tomorrow evening. WM. HASSON.

This intelligence effectually disposed of the false statement and gave the key to the proof that the report was gotten up for effect by the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The proof that the statement came from that side of the house was further evidenced in the singular reason given for the action of the committee.

The dispatch as published set forth that: "It is stated that the committee were unanimous, and that the action of the Conduit Company in relaying the pipe at Powers' Run, induced them to negative the bill."

### A LOGICAL (?) REASON.

This sapient reason for the action of the committee could only have been devised by opponents who felt that the merits of the bill itself could not be assailed, and were driven to the last resort of dragging in other matters that could be made to have a connection with the measure, that is before the Legislature. The facts are that the bill as it is now under consideration, favors no corporation or individual above another. It gives no company special privileges that can be monopolized. It provides that any corporation organized for the purpose of laying a Pipe Line for the transportation of oil shall be entitled to the protection of the laws and have the right of way over and under and within the State—subject to legal conditions. The bill is not a special one in any sense, and is not gotten up for the benefit of any special corporation, but all enjoy the privileges alike. How then the action of the Columbia Conduit Company, whether legal or illegal, could affect this bill, is not clear. As well might it be urged that because the Columbia Conduit Company refused to yield to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in every thing, that therefore no law of any kind on any subject, should be passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, until the great monopoly adjusts its differences with another corporation. This is really the practical effect of the precious logic, advanced as a reason why the Free Pipe Line Law should not be passed, and from the fact that it is so preposterously absurd, its chief interest is that is the leading argument against this important measure in which Western Pennsylvania is so greatly interested. The Pennsylvania Company really overshot the mark that time and in their trick of setting afloat a false statement, and in the use of such a peculiarly silly argument, accomplished just the reverse of what they desired. They created a sensation here, but the feeling was all on the opposite side from that on which they intended it to be—it intensified the feeling in favor of the bill.

The true inwardness of the matter is, that the Pennsylvania railroad, blind to its own interests, as we have demonstrated in previous articles, is making every exertion to defeat this bill. The wishes of the people of the oil regions, of Pittsburgh, and of Western Pennsylvania generally, are not to be consulted, but the voice of the monopoly demands that it alone be heard, and none other be allowed even a respectful consideration. In opposition to this overruling of the demands of thousands of people, we again ask the Legislature to bestow a careful consideration on this measure and let it stand or fall upon its merits.

### THE PIPE LINE IN A NUTSHELL.

The real essence of the Free Pipe Law is now stands may be given in a nutshell. It merely gives to the citizens of the Commonwealth, who desire to invest their capital in such enterprises, the right to organize under general legislation of any of the States, with the privilege to lay a pipe line for the transportation of oil wherever they think it would prove a paying investment. This privilege is not accorded as a monopoly, but is free to all. Capital attention is thus invited, and the business is surrounded with all the restraints which hold in proper check all commercial enterprises. To refuse to pass this bill, will be equivalent to saying that every trade except the transportation of oil,—is open to free competition, but that this trade is so peculiar in its character, that it must be retarded and absolutely crushed out by the impositions of railroad companies, even though the prosperity of nearly all the western half of the State is very materially connected therewith The Legislature in fact, might with equal consistency, refuse to allow a capitalist to establish himself in the dry goods or grocery trade, as to say that a man who wishes to invest his money in a pipe line, shall not have the privilege of laying that pipe under proper legal restraints, wherever he may think it will return him the greatest income.

### IMPORTANCE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

The *Oil City Derrick* in speaking of the sentiment of the oil regions on this subject pertinently observes:

"The interest which needs the fostering hand of the law is the production of crude petroleum, and it is the interest on which the general prosperity of the oil regions depends, and the only fostering care which this general interest needs is a removal of restrictions, a protection from combinations, and a security of free competition in the carrying of the product to the seaboard. It must be obvious to those who do not understand the details of our trade, that on general business principles the larger and freer the outlet to the seaboard for our product, the better it is for the interests of the producing region and for the general welfare. It is also clear that when the producing region has no outlet for the production, save that granted it by corporations, it lies at the mercy of monopolies. Such has been the history of all business. A monopoly means that there is a victim. There must be somebody off whom the monopoly lives. In our region the victim is the producer. The Oil Region has been the victim of special privileges. It now needs, to free itself, general laws which will afford equal facilities to all to engage in the carrying of its product to its market—the seaboard. It needs competition in the carrying trade, and a way left open to form corporations for this business, which, acting against other corporations, will neutralize monopoly. This need, it seems to us, the Free Pipe bill supplies, and the whole opposition to it arises from a misunderstanding of its import or effect, or from the dangerous monopoly, whose oppression such a bill will effectually destroy."

### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SENTIMENT.

This is but the sentiment of our community as well as of the people of the Oil Regions. We have an oil trade established here in which there are millions of dollars of money invested. This trade has almost been crushed out by the exactions of the monopoly which now opposes this pipe bill. To bring the business out from under this weight of oppression, is the objectaimed at in this Pipe Line Bill. This is not to be accomplished by crippling the rights of others, by intervening with the property of any other part of the State, or by securing a monopoly, but the design is to break down a monopoly by opening up a trade to general competition. The Free Pipe bill cannot be misunderstood by any man who will give it a fair examination. It is a matter of vital interest to the oil trade, and to Western Pennsylvania. For this reason we urge that it receive from the Legislature that careful and thorough consideration which its importance demands and we are satisfied that if it receives such consideration that it will become a law.

### Allegheny Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. John Cochran in the Chair, and examined the papers referred to them by the Survey Committee of last year. Several ordinances were ordered to be printed. The committee decided to recommend that the prpoa of the viewers on the widening of Middle alley be confirmed.

## BISHOP SCARBOROUGH.

### His Consecration at Burlington, New Jersey—Interesting Exercises.

The consecration of the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., as Bishop, to have jurisdiction in New Jersey, took place Tuesday morning at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Burlington, and was witnessed by a large number of ministers and laymen. There was a goodly delegation from Pittsburgh in attendance, as much interest was taken in the event by his former parishioners. From our Philadelphia exchanges we gather some particulars concerning the interesting occasion.

### THE BISHOP'S NEW HOME.

In speaking of the event, the *Bulletin* says: The weather has been delightful and this little city is crowded with strangers, who have come hither to welcome the new Bishop, and to witness one of the most interesting ceremonies in the Episcopal ritual. This great event has been the subject of conversation in Burlington for some weeks, and great preparations have been made to make the occasion one of much rejoicing. The Episcopal residence, "Riverside," built many years ago by Bishop Doane, and occupied by him until his death, and since that time by Bishop Odenheimer, was chosen as a proper place for a grand dinner to the Bishops, and visiting clergy. Riverside is a beautiful spot. The house is large, and the grounds around it require much care and labor to keep them in good condition. It is situated on the river bank, and has been before been the scene of many notable occurrences. Prominent Bishops and divines have been entertained there, and only a few years ago the Bishop of Litchfield was received by Bishop Odenheimer, who always made his friends full welcome and happy whenever they came to see him. Riverside, since the absence of Bishop Odenheimer, has looked desolate and forlorn. The house has been closed, and the merry sound of voices generally heard there, has been much missed. A few weeks ago the new Bishop, who has a much smaller family than Bishop Odenheimer, paid a visit to Burlington, and decided not to occupy the Episcopal residence on account of its size, which has been a great disappointment to the people of Burlington, who fear that he will decide upon living in Trenton or Camden, both of which cities are doing all in their power to get him to come and live with them. The decision has not yet been made, but many hope that Burlington will continue to be the residence of the Bishop, as it was intended always to be by the late Bishop Doane, who chose it on account of its beauty and healthfulness. It is understood that the Bishop will not make the election of the new Bishop an unfortunate calamity has occurred at St. Mary's Hall, in the breaking out of typhoid fever among the pupils. The school has never been closed while a session was in progress, went home, and will return on the 15th of this month, when the closing half session commences. No deaths have occurred in the Hall, and the sickness is about over.

### THE CONSECRATION SERVICES.

The time for the consecration services had been fixed at 11 o'clock, and at that hour a long procession of surpliced priests entered the church, followed by the Bishop elect, with his attending chaplains, after which came the Right Rev. the Bishops of Massachusetts, Pittsburgh, Albany, Long Island, and Pennsylvania, the venerable Bishop of New York, acting as Presiding Bishop, bringing up the rear. Having all taken their seats within the chancel rails, and allowed the bishops to proceed and take their place within the chancel, the clergy following to their assigned positions in the choir.

After the usual morning services, in which the music was finely rendered, the Rt. Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, ascended the pulpit and delivered the consecration sermon. The selection of the Bishop to preach the sermon on this occasion was owing to the intimate relations subsisting between Bishop Kerfoot and Dr. Scarborough, who has, for the last seventeen years, been the rector of the most influential and largest parish in the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The sermon being ended, the Rev. Dr. Scarborough, vested in cassock and rochet, was presented by the Rev. Drs. Samuel Hart, H. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, and the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, S. T. D., Bishop of Albany, son of the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, to the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of New York, sitting in the Episcopal chair, near the Holy Chair, the presenting Bishops saying: "Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well learned man, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

The testimonials of Dr. Scarborough's election by the Diocese of New Jersey were then read, as were also those containing the consent of the Standing Committees and Bishops, given to his consecration.

### TAKING THE OATH.

These testimonials being satisfactory, the Episcopal oath was then taken by Dr. Scarborough, in a clear, unfaltering voice, as follows:—"In the Name of God. Amen. I John Scarborough, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey, do promise conformity and obedience to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. So help me GOD through Jesus Christ."

After this solemn act, which, in view of the utter violation of the vow in a recent case, was listened to with almost breathless interest, the congregation was bidden to silent prayer, when the Litany was offered, the Litany was repeated, at the conclusion of which the public examination of the Bishop-elect as to his call, doctrine, and duties, was proceeded with.

Dr. Scarborough then was vested in the rest of the Episcopal Habit, by his attending Presbyters, when kneeling down, the Bishops and others present sung over him the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, when after a specific prayer in behalf of the kneeling candidate, the Presiding Bishop and other Bishops present laid their hands upon the head of the Elected Bishop, kneeling there before them, the Presiding Bishop saying: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by the imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and love and soberness." The Holy Scriptures were then solemnly delivered to the consecrated Bishop, and Dr. Scarborough rose from his knees Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, the fourth successor in the Apostolic Chair.

The Holy Communion service was then proceeded with, and a large number of the laity remained with the clergy to receive the sacrament with the new Bishop.

The Burlington Catholic church was crowded in every part, clergy and laity being present from several dioceses.

### HIS DIOCESE.

The Diocese of New Jersey, over which the new Bishop is to preside, is the lower portion of the State, and embraces the counties of Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Hunterdon, Atlantic, Ocean, Monmouth, Union, Middlesex and Somerset—about twice as much territory as the Diocese of Bishop Odenheimer's new jurisdiction, but not equal to it in population, and inferior in financial resources. The diocese embraces seventy-nine clergymen. The Burlington College for boys, and St. Mary's Hall, a female college, both at Burlington, as well as the Episcopal residence of "Riverside," at the same place, are included in the Diocese.

### A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

By a singular coincidence the two gentlemen who carried the the news to Dr. Scarborough of his election to the Bishopric of New Jersey have died within a week of each other. Dr. Samuel A. Clark was buried at Elizabeth on Sunday, and but a few hours previous Mr. Alfred S. Livingstone died at Trenton, N. J., both dating their sickness from their visit to Pittsburgh in December last. The former died of malarial fever, and the latter of erysipelas, produced by a heavy cold. Alfred S. Livingston was a native of Newark, where he was born in 1813. A large portion of his life was spent in Ohio. At one time he was the owner of the Corn Exchange, of Cincinnati. He was a prominent leader of the Native American movement of 1843 and 1844. He moved to Trenton in 1850, where later, where he has long been one of the foremost and most respected citizens. For a long time he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, President of the Board of Trade, a member of Common Council, of the Board of School Trustees, and one of the most prominent laymens of the Episcopal Church. He was a gentleman of unusually fine personal appearance, widely known for his high character and his identity with all projects for the public good. He was Presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket, and was identified with the Republican party from its formation. He will be buried to-day.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared last night as *Camille*, supported by Mr. Morrison as *Armand Duval*. The members of the company were cast for the same parts they sustained when the play was produced here in December last, with Clara Morris as *Camille*, and Mr. Norton as *Armand*. Notwithstanding the fact that the moral tone of the play is not as exalted as it might be, it cannot be denied that it affords the leading characters numerous openings for splendid acting. The act next to the last is full of intensity and earnestness, and the closing scene was made very effective by the superb acting of Miss Thompson and Mr. Morrison. The bitter recriminations of *Armand* and the efforts of *Camille* to avert the storm of his anger and save him from a conflict with *De Varville*, were so well done that they elicited warm applause which continued until Miss Thompson and Mr. Morrison came before the curtain.

Miss Thompson has a fine voice, full and clear but not at all masculine, and she knows well how to use it. Her elocution is excellent, and she neither mouths her words nor jumbles them together, but utters them softly and yet so distinctly that they can be plainly heard.

This evening "Ingomar" will be played.

### Fifth Avenue Theater.

Haverly's celebrated minstrel troupe will be in the city for four nights next week and a matinee. They appear on Wednesday evening at the Fifth avenue theater.

### Franklin Bowling Hall.

The science of muscular development, or the muscular development of science in the daily and nightly at the Franklin house bowling hall on Fifth avenue.

**Dr. Gale French,**
DENTIST,
258 Penn Avenue.

## BREVITIES.

### Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Sheriff Hare was moving the office furniture into his new quarters yesterday.

····The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils failed to get a quorum last evening.

····The puddling furnaces of the American Iron Works, South Side, are being repaired.

·····A member of the Ladies Relief Society recently added sixty-three poor families in one day.

····The wind rushed up the Allegheny river yesterday evening with the force of a hurricane.

····Captain Reed requests all newly appointed policemen to report to him at the Central Station between one and two o'clock this afternoon.

····The primary election in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, will be held on Saturday, the 13th inst., between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.

····Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, last evening had two negro night soilers named Campbell and Robinson arrested for violation of the health laws.

····The puddlers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in their hall on Fifth avenue. Nothing was done except to discuss the situation and hear reports from the mills.

·····Alderman Philip Hoerr, of the South Side, married a young Scotch couple on Tuesday. They having come all the way from Beaver county to have the ceremony performed.

·····A new police appointee last night asked Mayor McCarthy when he should report for duty. "Watch the newspapers and you'll know all about it," said the Mayor. Mac knows.

····We acknowledge the receipt from the publishers, of "The World Almanac" for 1875. It contains the usual calculations, and also a large amount of valuable political information.

····Last evening about 7 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 61. It was occasioned by the soot in a chimney in Stackrath & Cox's tannery, on Spring Garden avenue burning out. No damage was done.

····In the case of Whalley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. Judge Kirkpatrick in charging the jury yesterday said that an employe not in the family, could not ride on a family ticket unless the ticket was his own.

····The report of Mendez Cohen, Esq., President of the P. W. & B. R. R., will not be ready for submission to the stockholders for two or three weeks yet. It was to be presented at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders yesterday.

····A grand vocal and instrument concert was given in the hall of the Seventeenth ward school building on Fortieth street, on Tuesday evening. The proceeds, which netted about $300 is to be given for the benefit of the poor.

····The wires in the Second district of the Allegheny fire alarm telegraph were broken by the violent wind about 7 o'clock last evening. After a careful search, Supt. Van Osdol failed to find about 10 o'clock and immediately repaired it.

····Homeopathic physicians protest against the bill now pending in Congress establishing a National Board of Health. A meeting of the physicians of this county will be held on Saturday, the 13th inst., at which it is to be decided what are to be done. A similar meeting, and to ask for a separation from the city of the district south of Fifth avenue, East end.

····The Democrats of Kittanning have placed the following ticket in the field: For council—William Brown, Dan Gallagher and Oliver Wilson. School directors—S. Golden, J. S. Smith and Geo. P. Kron; town constable—Ed McGivern; high constable—Jos. Stevenson; judge of election—Ed Hazlett; overseer of poor—J. T. Anderson, and inspector of election—Col. John Volk.

····The citizens of District No. 3, of Mifflin township, have nominated the following ticket: L. B. Patterson for Justice of the Peace for the unexpired term; Jas. S. Wrest, ex-Coroner, unanimously, for the full term; School Director—Jacob W. Smart; Constable—Charles Burke; Road Supervisor—A. McClure; Inspectors—R. Cochran, J. McDonald; Election Assessor—J. W. Smart.

····The Board of Viewers will soon commence making assessments on property benefitted by the Try street sewer. The viewers have been ordered to have the assessments will be made on all the property lying south of Wylie street and between the Monongahela river and Dinwiddie street. The assessments will not be large, owing to the benefits to property over which it is to be distributed.

····During the month of January there were nine hundred and thirty-seven prescriptions issued from the Dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, while the same time there were two hundred and eighty six visits made by the physicians of the Dispensary staff, making a total of one thousand two hundred and ninety-three prescriptions during that month. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 3 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

····A woman has for several days past been going from door to door in the city begging, and for the purpose of exciting sympathy she exhibited a baby about four months old, which had been terribly burned. The woman would unroll the linen from the sores and show them, at the same time asking for alms. A lady who was approached says the screams of the suffering child were terrible. The infant was finally taken from its heartless mother by a lady who is well known for her benevolent disposition, and placed in Passavant's hospital for medical treatment.

····A special meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on Penn avenue. But little business of public interest was transacted save ordering the Secretary to have one thousand copies of the first annual report printed for distribution. Superintendent Street reported visits made by himself and the Agent, Michael Dean, to cattle yards in Allegheny, and to other places where animals are largely handled. The Agent could not give information to the butchers' pounds, and strongly suspects operations there that would hardly bear a critical inspection. All persons knowing of cruelty to animals are requested to report the cases at the office of the Society, 296 Penn avenue, and they will be promptly attended to.

### The Chink of Gold.

The Gilmore Concert which is to close the last of the series of Library Drawings, on the 27th of February, is creating, all over the country, about the same excitement as did the monster Boston Musical Jubilee, by the same conductor, a few years ago. In Louisville there will be no firing of cannons or crash of ear-piercing noise. Mr. Briggs, the manager of the Library Drawings, has wisely substituted for this the more pleasing melody of "the chink of gold." Music and money, and money and music in the THEME upon which this final concert is based.

## PERSONAL.

···Rev. Dr. Murray, of the First Methodist Church, is ill with fever.

···Alderman Nichols is Deputy Mayor of the Lawrenceville District.

···Captain Joe Irwin will likely remain at the Central Station. He has the night turn.

···Col. Norman M. Smith has been elected a G. A. R. delegate to the National Convention at Norristown.

···Col. Isaac Cline is a candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-eighth ward. His name has been brought forward by a number of friends.

···Alderman Washington Lowry, of the Nineteenth ward, has been appointed Deputy Mayor of the East End, vice Alderman Richard Reed.

···Alderman Martin Schaffer, of the Twenty-ninth ward, his withdrawn from the Aldermanic race and left a clear track for Alderman Krehan.

···David Aiken has been nominated in Washington county as the Republican candidate for Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Farrer. The Democratic candidate is John Birch.

···Emanuel J. Harris, of the Eleventh ward, was the only colored applicant for a position on the police force, and he only one of his color appointed. He has been assigned to duty as day Turnkey at the Central Police Station.

···Mr. Frank H. Redman, a highly respected young man and an employe of the Pacific Steam Propeller, died at Castle Shannon, on Tuesday evening. He was a relative of President M. D. Hays, and a former graduate of Adrian College, located at Adrian, Mich.

···Members of the Pennsylvania Reserves who served with the division in the field are requested to mail a postal card, with their name, regiment, and postoffice address, to Major Chill W. Hazzard, Corresponding Secretary Pennsylvania Reserves Association, Monongahela City, Pa., in order that circulars and reports may be regularly mailed to them.

## HARMONIOUS.

### The Chamber of Commerce and the Corn Exchange Clasp Hands.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange yesterday a resolution was offered and adopted, thanking the city press for assistance and encouragement extended by it to the grain merchants of the city in their efforts to organize a Corn Exchange. After the transaction of additional business, the meeting adjourned to meet in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, where all the members were cordially received. Secretary Weeks welcomed them in behalf of the Chamber and said that the prospects of both associations were becoming brighter every day. Mr. Wm. McCreery stated that he had been watching for the formation of an association of this kind for the past twenty-two years, and as he had been a member of two associations he had never seen one in so thriving a condition before.

The reception formalities being over, business was commenced and quite a number of purchases and sales were made before the closing hour.

### Acknowledgment.

The proceeds of the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," so successfully given by *The Gounod Club*, in answer to the earnest solicitations of the gentlemen comprising the collecting committee of *The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor*, not yet having been placed in the treasury of the association, we have deferred our acknowledgment, which would otherwise have been made at once, in order to be able to state definitely, the amount. Having learned from the committee who has had the matter in charge that the sum realized is three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, the association hereby tenders *its sincere thanks* to Prof. Clement Tetedoux, and the ladies and gentlemen of *The Gounod Club*, who so kindly, freely, and tastefully, gave their notes of heaven-born melody to a generous public, in exchange for the greenbacks they have so lavishly given in behalf of the suffering poor.

MRS. LEVI WADE,
Secretary.

### The "New Rule" in the Full Tide of Success.

As we predicted a few days ago, the "New Rule Restaurant," opened at No. 19 Sixth street, bids fair to take a first rank among restaurants, by reason of the popularity, energy and assiduous attention to the guests of Mr. Thomas McKinnell, the proprietor. The characteristics of this establishment are all that could be desired in a dining saloon, viz: excellence of edibles, cleanliness of appointments, courtesy of waiters, and a gentlemanly and accommodating disposition on the part of the proprietor. The "New Rule" will afford all the comforts of home.

### Pittsburgh Female College AND Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

Next term will commence February 4th. Call or send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue. 5TTH

### European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer France at Havre.

## THE COURTS.

### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

### United States District Court.

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

In the matter of the Concord Savings Bank of Butler county, bankrupt, on petition for injunction and on motion with proof of service of notice of motion presented, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 15th prox., and in the mean time restraining S. A. Campbell et al., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of M. J. Baumbach, of Allegheny county, bankrupt, on petition duly certified by the Register, and with proof of notice to lien creditors presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens and encumbrances.

In the case of Thomas Connelly, bankrupt, of Mercer county, the bankrupt's petition for discharge was presented, and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Harper, on the 4th prox.

An intervening libel was filed by H. J. Hackmeister against the steam tug "Veteran No. 2" and leave was granted him to intervene with S. P. Chester and others in this case.

The report of the Commissioner appointed to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the steam tug "Athletic," was confirmed absolutely and the clerk ordered to pay the money to the parties entitled to the same.

Libels were filed by Andrew Ackley against the steam tugs "Leopard" and "Little Giant," and an attachment was awarded in each case.

### Common Pleas Court No. 1.

*(Before Judge Sterrett.)*

In the case of William O'Maley vs. Thomas Grubbs, reported yesterday, the jury is out.

Benjamin Musgrave and wife in right of the latter vs. Herman Miller; action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiffs for 6¼ cents and costs.

Christian Denning vs. Christian Gillis; action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Union Insurance Co. vs. Tindle.
Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Carr & McCallister vs. Doernberger.
Wallace vs. Fricke.
Boscher vs. Hemphield.
McCarly for use vs. O'Hara et al.
Scott vs. Kenchler.
Pollock vs. Meyer.
Semple et al. vs. Glam et al.
Brown vs. Hubbell.

### Common Pleas Court No. 2.

*(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)*

The case of Edward Whalley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, John Routh, John Neff and Joseph Irwin, which was on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, was concluded yesterday morning. A motion for a non-suit as to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was previously allowed, however, and denied as to John Routh, another of the defendants. In charging the jury, Hon. Judge Kirkpatrick said that a railroad company had the right to eject a passenger, in certain cases, but they no jurisdiction after the passenger had left the car. They had no right to authorize a forcible entry into the house, and have done in this case. The jury is out.

Joseph Horne & Co., vs. Cornell & Werling; rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defence, and rule made absolute.

Louis Shafer vs. Jacob Morningstar and Wm. M. Keyser; an action in ejection for certain property in Allegheny city. On trial before Judge White.

Mary A. Dieschinger vs. Pascal Rieden; a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property seized upon by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

S. A. Stewart, administrator of Samuel Smith, vs. Martha Smith, administratrix of Robert Smith. Verdict for plaintiff for $266 and costs.

*Trial list for To-day.*

Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Ins. Co.
Patterson for use vs. Same.
Daneriy vs. Kelly.
Shaw et al. vs. Dallas et al.
Snowden & Kemp vs. Hill.
Hamilton Hall & Co. vs. Holmes.
Same vs. Barnes.
Fisher vs. Pfeifer.
Hamilton Hall Co. vs. Rosenberg.
Beringer vs. Grubbs.
Langenheim vs. Price.
Earles vs. Same.

### Criminal Court.

*(Before Judge Collier.)*

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Francis Myford taken up on Tuesday are still on trial. Defendant keeps a saloon